BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 295 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15 1925 ONE ANNA

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. .. | Rs. 25 | Rs. 30 |
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PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 Dec. | DEVANHA .. | | 8,151 |
| 26 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,919 |
| 1926 | | | |
| 2 Jan. | RAWALPINDI | | 16,100 |
| 9 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA .. | 16,227 |
| 16 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 23 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 30 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 6 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20,847 |
| 13 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 15,585 |
| 20 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 27 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,100 |
| 6 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 13 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,100 |
| 20 ,, | RAZMAK o .. | | 10,602 |
| 27 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 31 ,, | CHINA† .. | | 7,952 |
| 3 April | NALDERAx .. | | 15,993 |
| 10 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 17 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,919 |
| 24 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 1 May | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 16,227 |
| 8 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,100 |
| 15 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA .. | 11,089 |
| 22 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,100 |
| 29 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN .. | 20,847 |

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 14th Jan. | WARFIELD* .. | 6,060 |
| 4th Feb. | GHARINDA* .. | 5,306 |
| 18th Feb. | GOLCONDA* .. | 5,316 |
| 18th Mar. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 8th April | MARGHA .. | 8,278 |
| 29th April | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 29th May | WARFIELD* .. | 6,060 |
| 10th June | Cargo Steamer .. | |

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd Dec. | DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA .. | .. Straits, China, Japan. .. Australia. |
| 31st Dec. 1926 | MIRZAPORE* .. | China Japan. |
| 8th Jan. | JEYPORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 19th Jan. | KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY .. | .. Straits, China, Japan. .. Australia |
| 25th ,, | NAGPORE* .. | China & Japan |
| 31st ,, | KIDDERPORE* | China & Japan. |
| 16th Feb. | LAHORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 2nd Apl. | MOOLTAN .. | Colombo and Australia |

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16th Dec. | BARALA .. | Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports. |
| 18th ,, | VARELA .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 19th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports. |
| 21st ,, | VITA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports. |
| 23rd ,, | KHANDALLA | East & S. Africa. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail teamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokushima Maru | S. Kuba | 5973 | 6th Dec. | 19th Dec. |
| x Penang Maru. | K. Ishi | 3214 | 10th Dec. | 23rd Dec. |
| *Wakasa Maru | K. Teramoto | 6083 | 17th Dec | 30th Dec |
| *Sado Maru | T. Sonoyama | 5898 | 29th Dec. | 12th Jan |
| Toyooka Maru | S. Tsuji | 7094 | 15th Jan. | 29th Jan. |
| *Tamba Maru | J. Fujisawa | 5845 | 29th Jan. | 12th Feb |

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Steerage* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rr. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore .. | 300 | 200 | 140 | 100 |
| Hongkong .. | 475 | 320 | 215 | 145 |
| Shanghai .. | 530 | 354 | 240 | 160 |
| Kobe .. | 600 | 400 | 255 | 170 |

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Tacoma Maru .. | J. Kojima | 5 850 | 13 Dec. | 21 Dec. |
| @Celebes Maru .. | H. Gotoh | 5,863 | 27 ,, | 30 ,, |
| Indus Maru .. | K. Mori | 4,363 | 11 ,, | 2 Jan. |
| Shinmoh Maru .. | N. Yoshioka | 4,859 | 16 ,, | 4 ,, |
| Kurohime Maru .. | .... | .. | 5 Jan. | 15 ,, |
| Honolulu Maru .. | G. Fujita | 5,751 | 11 ,, | 24 ,, |
| Indo Maru | S. Takata | 5,011 | 20 ,, | 30 ,, |

* Passenger Steamer.
@ Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "OSHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans, Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,196,861 £3,599,738
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Semarang, Djember, Pekalongan, Medan, Djocja, Pontianak, Bandjermasin, Kota Radja, Solo, Sourabaya, Macassar, Tegal, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tjilatjap, Benkulen, Padang, Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Acting Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co
Corner Grant Road BOMBAY No. 7

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

*Managing Agents:*

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 2 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Excel Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

*For further particulars write to:—*

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY SHEIKHWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.


## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND-TYPIST by an European Firm. Apply to Box No. 1131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A24620

WANTED—An ENGINEER for a 50 B. H. P. Suction Gas Plant. Only those having experience of Gas Engines need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 24630

WANTED—(1) a GRADUATE with Science (Chemistry), (2) a fully qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER, and (3) a CIVIL ENGINEER, for about 5 months to prepare Gujarati text-books in the above-mentioned subjects. Pay up to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Apply to DEWAN, Rajkot State.

A 24644

### WANTED

WANTED—Applications are invited for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Cawnpore during the Congress. The minimum deposit required is Rs. 25 Packets will be despatched by Post or by Railway Parcel, (whichever is convenient) on receipt of the Deposit. Apply for terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

### HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Part or whole of Commodious Office, situated in Vallard Estate. Apply Box No. 1130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

C24619

### FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—About 25 acres of LAND in one plot, best suited both for grapes and garden crops and bungalows about 3 furlongs from Arts College, Nasik and Maratha Boarding, situated between Nasik Gangapur Road and Anandwalli Weir Road, having a well with ample water supply Please communicate to P. M. TADAY, Nasik.

N R2288

### FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST KULU PEARS and APPLES, Fresh WALNUTS, Rs. 5/2 for an 11 lbs. basket, exclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, ARAMGARH AND RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

F R2109

### PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.—TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

### TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

VICTORIA CIGAR FACTORY, Mandalay. Suppliers of best and cheapest production in fine flavour:—Rate:—Special 1/10, flavoured Rs. 2/-. Packing and Postage charges extra.

T R2297

### PHOTOGRAPHY

T. HIRJI PHOTO STUDIO, 192, Hornby Road, above Taraporevala, Bookseller, Bombay. Bromide ¼ doz. Locket size Re. 1, Passport Re. 1-4, Quarter (4¼ by 3¼) Re. 1-8, Cabinet (6½ by 4¾) Rs. 3, full (8½ by 6½) Rs. 5, Post Card one doz. Rs. 4. Photos taken in your own compound and in any part of Bombay. Enlargement completed 15 by 12 Rs. 5, 23 by 17 Rs. 7, Studio open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Sunday and Holidays.

Ph

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

**Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates**

**The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.**

**All photographs must be sent to the**

**EDITOR,**

**"Bombay Chronicle."**

**Medows St., Fort, Bombay**

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### TENDERS.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1926. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para on payment of Rs. 2/- (Two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager & Engineer-in-Chief Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12 noon on SATURDAY the 16th January, 26 and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200 to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA

Store-keeper

Bhavnagar State Railway.

Bhavnagar Para,

D/ 10-12-1925.

24634

### LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HAJI AHMED BIN MANSUR A. MOTIWALLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, was the highest bidder and declared the purchaser of the property, situate at Ripon Road and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written sold through Messrs. Bennett & Co. Auctioneers on the 5th instant under instructions from Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal & Co., the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of January, 1920, and under an Indenture of Further Charge, dated the 24th day of January, 1922, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the said Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal & Co., under the aforesaid documents and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kasum Keshavji & Sons.

Any person or persons having any claim thereto either by way of Mortgage, charge, gift, lien, lease, or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 43, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed and any claims not so made within the aforesaid time shall be deemed to be waived and will not be considered.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parsel of Government leasehold land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, Bridge South Side, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of land revenue under new Nos. 16963 and New Survey No. 3405/7347 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3645(1) and Street No. 2 and containing by admeasurement about 1017, 3/9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Rly., on or towards the West by the land leased to Hassan Miya Rahimulla on or towards the North partly by the premises occupied by Abkari Department and partly by land reserved for the proposed road and on or towards the South by the land leased to Maneckji Edulji Contractor.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1925.

RELE & CO.

Purchaser's Attorneys.

24636

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

# THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF KARACHI.

## Issue of 6 per cent. Debenture Loan for Rs. 1,00,00,000 at 96 per cent.,

**out of which Rs. 10,00,000/- will be reserved under Section 69-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act and set apart for the purposes prescribed therein.**

**THE LOAN WILL BE REPAYABLE AFTER 30 YEARS.**

Applications will be received AT ALL LOCAL HEAD OFFICES & BRANCHES OF THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA from 16th December 1925 to the 5th January 1926, both days inclusive, but the List will be closed at an earlier date, without notice, if the Loan is fully subscribed.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 59-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Government of Bombay have been pleased to authorize the Trustees of the Port of Karachi to raise a Debenture Loan of Rs, 1,00,00,000/- for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

Of this Loan, Debentures to the face value of Rs. 10,00,000/- will be reserved and set apart for the purposes of investments which the Trustees are authorized to make. The remaining Debentures to the face value of Rs. 90,00,000/- are offered to the public for subscription and applications are hereby invited for the same.

The Debentures will rank *pari passu* with the other Rupee & Sterling Loans at present outstamding and with any further Loans which may, with the sanction of Government, be contracted under the Act. The Debentures and the interest thereon are constituted by the Act a first charge on the properties now vested or which may hereafter become vested in the Trustees and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under the Act.

Under the Indian Trusts Act the Karachi Port Trust Debentures rank as Trustees' securities.

The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500/- each, or multiples of Rs. 500/- as may be required, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum payable half yearly on the first day of February and the first day of August at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India upon presentation of the Coupons attached to the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st August 1926.

The Debentures will be transferred by endorsement which need not be registered in Karachi and may be consolidated at the desire of the holders in multiples of Rs. 500/- on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes. The Loan will be repayable at par on the 1st day of February 1956.

5 per cent of par value of the Debentures applied for must be paid on application and if allotment is made, the balance on or before the 31st January 1926; if an allotment is not taken up by that date, the deposit will be forfeited. In case no allotment is made the deposit will be returned forthwith.

The Trustees are required, under Section 59-F of their Act to set aside half yearly out of their income, before making any other disbursements, a Sinking Fund Payment of such amount as will suffice to liquidate each Loan contracted by them by way of Debentures, within such period not exceeding 60 years as the Governor-General in Council may in each case direct.

The form printed below may be used or printed forms of application can be obtained from all Offices of the Imperial Bank of India or from the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Preference will be given to applications according to date of receipt by the Imperial Bank of India and in the event of the Loan being over-subscribed applications on closing date will be dealt with pro rata.

A commission of one-eighth per cent of face value will be paid to recognized Bankers, Financial Houses and Stock Brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

By Order,
T. S. DOWNIE.
Secretary.

Karachi,
3rd Dec. 1925

### FORM OF APPLICATION.

Issue of 6 per cent Debenture Loan for Rs. 1,00,00,000 at 96 per cent, out of which Rs. 10,00,000 will be reserved under Section 69-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act and set apart for the purposes prescribed therein. The Loan will be repayable after 30 years.

To,

**THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,**

I.....hereby apply for Rs..... of the Karachi Port Trust Debenture Loan of 1925 and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs. 96 for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rs. .....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the..... Head Office / Branch Office of the Imperial Bank of India the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of.....each

.....Signature,

.....Designation.

Date .....

.....Address.

### NOTICE

FOR SALE.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT CABLE SHIP "PATRICK STEWART", 1 single screw steamer built in 1879, Gross Tonnage 1,115 Tons, Length 226 feet, Breadth 30 feet 8 inches, Depth of hold 16 feet 5 inches, indicated horse power 500, boiler pressure 90 lbs., machinery in good order, boilers renewed in 1916.

Permission to inspect the ship which is now in Karachi Harbour may be obtained from the undersigned; and offers for the purchase of the ship should be forwarded to him before 1st January, 1926.

(Sd.) E. E. GUNTER,
Director,
Persian Gulf Section,
Indo-European Telegraph Department,
Karachi.

C24637

### WANTED

A SUPERINTENDENT for the Municipal Fire Brigade, Patiala. Pay will be given according to qualifications. Qualified and experienced hand only should apply upto 3rd January, 1926.

24647

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Graduates for the following whole-time resident appointments.

(1) Medical, Surgical, and Obstetric Registrars; (2) Accouchers; (3) Anaesthetists; (4) Casualty Officers; (5) House Surgeons; (6) House Physicians; (7) Assistants in Ophthalmic, Aural and Skin and Veneral Departments.

The appointments are tenable for one year and free furnished Batchelor quarters will be provided. Honoraria for the various appointments are Rs. 50, Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 per mensem according to the nature of post. Applications should be accompanied by a statement of:—

(a) Qualifications, (b) Record at Medical College, (c) Hospital and Professional experience gained after graduation, (d) recent testimonials, and (e) date of birth.

Further particulars, if any are required can be had on application at the Dean's Office. Applications should be sent to the undersigned before the 20th December 1925.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.
Dean.

C24607

### THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1925.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By the Order of the Board of Directors,

MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 12th December, 1925.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th December, 1925, to 4th January, 1926, both days inclusive).

C24641

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Poll on the Resolution specified below moved at the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 12th December, 1925, will, as declared by the Chairman at the Meeting, be taken at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th January, 926, between 12 noon and 5 p.m. (S. T.).

RESOLUTION:

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 75,000 instead of Rs. 30,000 as at present."

Dated this 14th December, 1925.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
Chairman,
Sixth Ordinary General Meeting.

C21638

## AUCTION SALES

### BENNETT & CO.

180, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys for Dwarkadas Laljee Saraya and his wife Devkabai the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Chanrasen Dwarkadas and pursuant to the power of sale given in the mortgage deed dated the 4th March 1920, Messrs. BENNETT AND COY., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land of the Foras tenure containing by admeasurement 208 square yards and registered by the Collector under old No. 198 New No. 13719 old Survey No. 280 and New Survey No. 3540 together with the building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4017(1) and Street No. 204 all which premises are situate at Byculla Tank Pakhdy in the old Race Course on the Eastern Side of Ripon Road and on the Western Side of Madanpura or Mahomedan Street and are bounded on the East by the Madanpura Street on the west by the Ripon Road on the North by the property of Sukhiabai Mulla Adamji and on the South by the property of Nowrosji Edulji Mahimwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL VILLAGE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3468 of 1924 (Alimahomed vs. Shaikh Isub), Messrs. BENNETT AND COY., will This Day TUESDAY, the 15th Instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Government Toka Tenure Land or Ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Parel Village admeasuring about 183 sq. yds. (but by actual admeasurement appearing to be about 244 sq. yds.) and registered under Old No. 37, New No. 14167, New Survey No. 41 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 303 of Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 2667 and Street No. 1361 and bounded on the East by the property of Shapurji Dadabhai, on the West by the Government Compound on the North by the property of Shapurji Dadabhai and on the South formerly by the property of Dadasaheb and now by the property of Ramchandra Pradhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. AMIN & DESAI, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Napean Sea Road, Dukash Estate, Cumballa Hill, valuable furniture, glass, crockery and plateware, dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield suite, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, cabinets, writing tables, wall clocks, etc., etc.

The property of W. Steel, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

## AMUSEMENTS

### PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

*A WARNER BROS. CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN.*

### JOHNNY HINES

IN

### "Little Johnny Jones"

The Story of Tod Sloan the Famous Jockey, Translated to the Screen.

THE GREATEST RACING DRAMA OF THE SCREEN

PATHE PICTORIAL No. 16.

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME: 6. 8 & 10 P. M

### SPECIAL PROGRAMME

WILL BE SCREENED AT THE

### NOVELTY CINEMA

Grant Road Tram Terminus

ON

TUESDAY the 15th December, 1925 at 8-45 P. M.

to honor publicly

### THE HINDU TEAM

of the Quadrangular Cricket Matches for the Gallant Victory.

Hon. Sir LALLUBHAI A. SHAH

has most kindly consented to grace the occasion by his presence and preside over the function.

### Cinema Majestic

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Shri Sharda Film Co's

### BAJIRAO MASTANI

TIME and RATES AS USUAL.

ONE MORE WEEK
At Public Request
ONE MORE WEEK
The Gorgeous film from Fairy-Tales.

### Kamalatha

Produced by
KRISHNA FILMS CO.
will be screened at

### KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

PROF. PARASRAM'S

### LION CIRCUS

Location:—CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

See—SPECIAL FEATURES

8 EDUCATED ELEPHANTS 8

AND

DARE DEVIL JACK'S LEAP FOR LIFE.

MOTOR—JUMP—MOTOR

DISTANCE—35 FEET—DISTANCE.

J. CARSON.

## AUCTION SALES

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1925, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Sugar samples, wooden logs, 10 Bottles quicksilver, Rattons Casting, printed books, colour and Paint, Cigar lighters, Hardware, Glassware, 16 iron beds, 22 Cases Rose Water, 20 Cases Cider, Boot and Shoe protectors, Beer, 45 Rubber tyres and 66 Motor tubes, Buffer springs, 2 Cases Envelopes, Cod Liver Oil, 145 bottles chemicals, Window glass, 1 case printed saries, etc.

145 bottles Chemicals lying at the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon will be sold at the Sale Warehouse so intending purchaser may inspect the same before the Sale.

MENESSE & CO.

### IT PAYS

TO ADVERTISE IN

### 'Swarajya'

THE BEST FRIEND

OF

Merchants and Manufacturers

The popular Nationalist Dailies (English and Tamil) of Southern India.

*For rates apply to:*

MANAGER.

"SWARAJYA,"

40, Broadway, MADRAS.

## HIGH COURT

### CUSTODY OF WIFE.

HUSBAND'S SUCCESSFUL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST FATHER-IN-LAW.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Koyaji on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Navnitlal Hargowandas against the order of Mr. Justice Taraporewalla who had dismissed his petition against his father-in-law, Pursottam Hurji, praying for the custody of his minor wife, Nirmalgawri, under the Guardian and Wards' Act.

The petitioner stated that he was lawfully married in 1922 to the respondent Pursottam Hurji's daughter Nirmalgawri, a minor, aged 15, after which she lived with him for some time. Thereafter in 1923, a dispute arose between the petitioner's father and Pursottam in reference to the insolvency of one Govindji Damodar whom the petitioner's father had got adjudicated an insolvent on the main ground that the insolvent had transferred his property to Pursottam with a view to defraud his creditors. Since that time Pursottam had declined to send his daughter to the petitioner on false and vexatious pretexts, and even refused to allow him to visit his daughter at his own house. Once when the petitioner attempted to visit her at the house of Pursottam, the latter put up his son to file a complaint against him in the Police Court, but the case was ultimately compounded. The petitioner submitted that owing to the conduct of his father-in-law, the best interests and future welfare of his wife were seriously jeopardised. The petitioner was 25 years old, and was competent and willing to properly look after his wife, and treat her with love and affection. He was, under the law, the natural guardian of the person and property of his wife. Under the circumstances, he prayed that he might be declared her guardian and that she might be directed to return to his custody.

FATHER-IN-LAW'S DEFENCE.

The respondent, Pursottam Hurji, had resisted the petition mainly on the ground that his daughter was of tender age and not in a fit condition to live with her husband. He stated that as the petitioner's mother was seriously ill in 1922 and eagerly desired to have the marriage celebrated before her death, he had consented to do so on the distinct understanding that he would not send his daughter to the petitioner's house for the next 5 years, which period would be required by his daughter to attain puberty. He alleged that the girl had not yet attained puberty, she being only 13 years old, and therefore she was not in a fit condition to live with her husband. The respondent further alleged that when the girl was sent to the petitioner's house for some time after the marriage, she was treated very badly by the petitioner, and that his conduct in other respects also was far from desirable. In order to put pressure upon the respondent and his daughter, the petitioner had even threatened to take a second wife unless the girl was sent to his house immediately. In view of these circumstances, the respondent submitted that it would be prejudicial to the welfare of his daughter to compel her to live with her husband at this stage.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewalla who heard the case in chambers tried to get the parties to come to some amicable settlement, but with no result. His Lordship, after examining the girl and the parties and after going into the medical evidence, delivered judgment in April last, in which he expressed the opinion that the girl was fully developed and that her father was actuated by malice and vindictiveness against the petitioner and his father. His Lordship though in full sympathy with the petitioner, was, however, unwilling to make an order which would have the effect of granting the petitioner restitution of conjugal rights against his wife's wishes, especially as his Lordship as a Parsi would not like to do so in a case where Hindu law and custom were involved. The petition was accordingly dismissed.

Against this decision, the petitioner filed an appeal which came on for hearing before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Koyaji.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Pandya and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the petitioner; while Mr. M. R. Jayakar, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co., appeared for the respondent.

For the petitioner, it was argued that the learned Judge was wrong in holding that it was not competent to him under the law to order the minor to return to the custody of her husband against her will. The petitioner as the husband was entitled to the custody of the minor under the law, and therefore she was bound to return to him whether willing or not. Further, the girl, in showing her unwillingness to return to her husband, was acting under the influence of the respondent, her father, who wanted to wreak vengeance on the petitioner; and therefore her unwillingness was not sincere and genuine.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, allowed the appeal with costs, and passed an order declaring the petitioner the guardian of his wife and directing her father to send her to the petitioner's house, and also to hand over to him her clothes, ornaments and other property.

### CONTEMPT OF COURT.

PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS IN CAMERA

In the above case, when Mr. Justice Taraporewalla passed orders in April last, counsel for the petitioner had asked for his Lordship's permission to have the proceedings published in the Press in order that the members of the petitioner's caste might know that the petition was dismissed not because of any default or wrongful act of the petitioner, but merely on a technical ground. But objection having been taken on behalf of the girl's father, his Lordship had refused permission.

In spite of the above order, a report was published in one of the local vernacular dailies shortly afterwards purporting to give an account of the proceedings of the case with comments thereon. The petitioner, thereupon, took out a notice of motion for contempt of Court against the respondent, Pursottam Hurji, who had got the report published, on the ground that as the case was heard *in camera* in the Judge's Chamber, the proceedings could not be published, especially as his Lordship had expressly refused permission.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewalla who heard this motion in June last observed in delivering judgment that the report was grossly misleading and gave the impression that the husband was entirely in the wrong. His Lordship held that the respondent had committed a very gross contempt of Court, and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 300.

Against this, the respondent, Pursottam Hurji, filed an appeal which came on before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Koyaji.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co., appeared for Pursottam Hurji; while the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Pandya and Co., appeared for Navnitlal, the original petitioner.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments on both sides, dismissed the appeal with costs.

### THIRD ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

The Conference will begin its sessions on December 25, at 8 a.m. at the Congress pandal in the Tilak Nagar at Cawnpore. Sjt. T. C. Goswami, M. L. A. (Bengal), has been elected President of the Conference.

The Chairman of the Committee is: Sjt. Shree Krishnadatta Paliwal, M. A., M. L. C., Publicity Commissioner of Congress, U. P.

The Secretaries are: (1) Sjt. Sadguru Sharan Avasthi, B.A., (2) Sjt. Shanker Prasad Upadhya.

Any *bona fide* Volunteer of the Cawnpore Congress is entitled to become a member of this Committee if he or she pays a nominal fee of four annas. Any person other than a *bona fide* Volunteer who is desirous of becoming a member of this Committee will have to pay a fee of rupee one.

Delegates will have to possess their certificate issued by the All-India Volunteer Board. These should be secured from the Central Office of the Hindustani Seva Dal. All First and Full Members and elected Sahayaks are entitled to become delegates of this Conference.

Visitors are allowed to attend the Conference and hear the deliberations provided they pay a fee of rupee one. There shall be no free admission.

### ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

On Saturday evening the Elphinstone College and the Royal Institute of Science had their social gathering at the Sir Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of Sir Dinshaw E Wacha. The audience were entertained with instrumental and vocal music and comic recitations. The lady students of the college enacted a farce entitled "Cracking the Knut," very successfully. The English music by Mrs. Khorshedbanu A.D. Naoroji was much appreciated and "encored."

SIR DINSHAW'S REMARKS.

Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, said that it was a matter of great pleasure to him to be present on so auspicious an occasion as that, an occasion when the past Elphinstonians met the present in bonds of friendship. He had enjoyed himself thoroughly and had particularly enjoyed the ladies' part of the entertainment. From what he saw that day, he could say that education had made rapid progress. He was immensely pleased with the day's entertainment and wished that the Elphinstonians, and their beloved Principal Convernton would never continue to have such social activities which were as essential a part of education as the regular studies.

Principal Covernton thanked Sir Dinshaw for his kind presence in their midst that day and said that looking back on the history of the college, he could not help feeling that the Elphinstone College had produced in the past great men who had contributed very much to the industrial, political, economic and social uplift of India. He expressed the hope that the institution would produce equally great men in future.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Principal Covernton were then garlanded.

Mr. S. S. Batliwalla, thanked Principal Covernton for his invaluable services to the students, and said that in him, they were proud to have a beloved Principal and a gentleman.

### AN INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE.

A correspondent writes:—An interesting function took place in the Arya Samaj Mandir Kak adwady, Girgaum on Monday evening, when Dr. K. Balkrishna Sharma, M.A., Phd. Principal of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, was married to Miss Dayabai Malsey B.P.N.A., the adopted daughter of Mr Keshao Ramachandra Malsey, Superintendent, Ticket and Cash Department of the B. E. S. & T. Coy. Ltd., Bombay.

A large gathering of friends and relatives of both sexes was present Professor Sitaram, Vice-Principal of the Rajaram College, acted as the Purohit and after exchange of garlands and rings, the bride and bridegroom and guests motored to the residence of Mr. Malsey at New Nagpada where light refreshments were served.

Dr. Balkrishna comes from a respectable Kshatriya family of the Punjab and Mr. Malsey is a high class Dakshinee Brahmin of Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

December 14.

S.S. Delta Sudell Kobe.
S.S. Tucoma Maru Kojima Kobe.
S.S. Indus Maru Mori Kobe.
S.S. Werdenfels Stefens Hamburg.

### DEPARTURES.

December 15.

S.S. Delhi Brogatorm Calcutta.
S.S. Genoa Bonzamino Genoa.

### LOADING.

December 14.

Steamer Mirzapore for Kobe.
Steamer Delta for Kobe.
Steamer Khandala for Durban.
Steamer Razmak for Aden.
Steamer Jehanger for Rabeigh.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, December 14.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Werdenfels 3852 N.F. 30/12 L. Edward.
2 China, 4173, Aden, 12/12, M M and Co.
4 Delhi 2606 Colombo 17/12 L. Edward.
6 Olympia, 3298, Glasgow, 20/12, Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.
7 Falkenfels, 3852, N.F., 16/12, L Edwards.
8 Trantenfels, 3924, Hull, 13/12, L Edwards.
9 Devanha (s) 4758 tons, N.F., 19/12, M M and Co.
10 Genova 4201 Genoa 15/12 L Triestino.
11 Delta 4739 Japan 22/12 M. M. & Co.
11 City of Nagpur, 6289, L'pool, 12/12, K N and Co.
13 M Bute, 2745, Antwerp. 17/12, T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ahmedi, 1331, Busreh, 15/12, S Hassam and Co.
3 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 16/12, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1937, Basreh, 11/12, M M and Co.
5 Indus Maru 2785 Kobe 2/1 O. S. Kaisha.
5 Sumatra Maru (s) 4272, Kobe, 9/12, O S Kaisha.
6 Jalatarang, 1464, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.
7 Jalapalaka, 2630, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.
10 & 11 Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 19/12, N Y K.
15 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 23/12, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Surada, 3882 tons, N.F., 12/12, M M and Co.
F Ogarda, 3038, Cal, 13/12, M M and Co.
K Jaladuta, 2593, N.F., N.F., S S N Co. Ltd.
L/M Jehangir, 2157, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.

### ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 14.

Weather has been dry except for a few light falls in southeast Madras. Western disturbance in northwest India is feeble and not likely to cause any rain.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

An Allahabad message of 12th December, says: His Excellency Sir William Marris presided to-day over the Annual Prize Day of the Anglo-Bengali School and congratulated the Bengali community on the success of the school which celebrated its Golden Jubilee this year and praised them for the great importance they placed on education.—A. P.


### "WONDERFUL ANSWERS"

to all question regarding your future. Send birth time or time of writing the letter and we will send you most accurate and striking answers without any exaggeration; because we also apply Mesmeric and Hypnotic processes. Send only two rupees for 6 queries and if you want Rs. 1/8 for our complete course of Mesmerism and Hypnotism. Mesmeric book complete course available only for a short time. EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, P. O. Chodavaram (Dt. Vizagapatam.)

AGENTS WANTED.

ZINAT-E-SHABAB. (BLACK HAIR DYE) BRINGS BACK THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR IN 3 MINUTES AND MAKES IT GLOSSY AND FRESH LOOKING. DOES NOT STAIN THE SKIN. JASWANT BROTHERS, MUTTRA U. P. Price As. 12 Per phial.

JASWANT BROTHERS, No. 2, MUTTRA.

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, Dec. 14.

A further drop of 20 to 13 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on long liquidation and further hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 6 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 12th instant as under:—

"Selling pressure continues, market may ease further."

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 12th instant from their Liverpool firm:—

"Think well of buying cotton gradually down."

Note:—The world's spinners taking American cotton for week ending 11th December were 537,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 6,596,000 bales against 5,107,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,489,000 bales.

Our market at present displays rather an easier feeling and there is little fresh business being put through. Moreover with the rapidly approaching Christmas and New Year Holidays we hardly expect to see much improvement in prices until the beginning of the next month when commitments for shipment are said to be very heavy and the demand then will be sufficiently attractive to bring forth a sharp upward reaction.

The ready demand remains extremely dull and featureless, and with American markets daily declining a total lack of confidence prevails, but it will only be a question of time before an improvement in the demand sets in.

In response to lower advices from Home the Marwari Bazaar opened Rs. 3½ lower with Broach at Rs. 358 and gradually advanced to Rs. 361½ on Exporters and jobbers buying and closed at Rs. 361 1/4 Commission and Japanese Houses were sellers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 362 1/2 and improved to Rs. 363 on shroffs buying. Around this level Exporters and Commission Houses sold Broach and Oomra March and the market eased to Rs. 361½ and closed at the same rate.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 330 and declining to Rs. 329 on scattered selling advanced to Rs. 332½ on Bazar operators buing and closed at Rs. 332. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 332 and improved to Rs. 336½ on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 336 1/2. Shroffs were moderate sellers. F.G. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 289 and Rs. 293.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday and the inquiry was nominal. About 2,500 bales are reported to have been sold.

There were no tenders of Oomra to-day. Only 600 bales of Bengal are tendered. The total tenders up-to-date are 1,900 bales Bengal and 1,000 bales Oomra.

### COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P. M.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | 361½ |
| Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. | 289 |
| Fully Good Bengal March | 293½ |
| Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. | 333 |
| Fine Oomra March | 336½ |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab, Fine 312, F. Good 304, Good 294.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 360, Fine 350, F. Good 340.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 380, Fine 370, F. Good 360.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 372, Fine 362, F. Good 352.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 350, Fine 340, F. Good 330, Good 320.

M. G. Muthia, Fine 312, F. Good 302, Good 292.

### EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | 361 |
| Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. | 289 |
| Fully Good Bengal March | 293 |
| Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. | 332 |
| Fine Oomra March | 336 |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th December, 1925.

| | |
|---|---|
| | Bales. |
| Cotton | 17,679 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 5,860 |
| Linseed | 663 |
| Rape, etc. | 161 |
| Gingellyseed | 1,391 |
| Poppyseed | 173 |
| Groundnuts | 10,687 |
| Castorseed | 2,007 |
| Rice | 2,387 |
| Myrabollams | 1,399 |
| Cottonseed | 12,380 |
| Mowraseed | Nil. |
| Gram | 3,977 |
| Juwar | 842 |
| Masur | Nil. |
| Barley | Nil. |
| Bajri | 1,369 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 578 |

## BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 12,

| In full-pressed Bales | 12-12-25 | Since 1st September This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,051 | 80,300 | 20,951 |
| Central India | 2,143 | 54,677 | 4,380 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 1,166 | 28,474 | 11,974 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 786 | 7,924 | 2,718 |
| Berar | 2,535 | 68,319 | 06,279 |
| Central Provinces | 3,561 | 27,547 | 33,227 |
| Total Comras | 11,242 | 2,67,816 | 1,33,529 |
| Dholera | 1,636 | 42,101 | 12,076 |
| N.W. Provinces | 921 | 96 137 | 55,705 |
| Rajputana | 1,614 | 19 366 | 6,167 |
| Sind-Punjab | 2,136 | 49,322 | 56 008 |
| Broach | — | 1 | 932 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 5 | 11,934 | 7 959 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 7 | 6,157 | 5,862 |
| Cocanada | — | 1,469 | 803 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | — | 6,341 | 4,924 |
| Persian | — | 1,664 | 623 |
| American | — | 138 | 5,549 |
| Egyptian and African | 85 | 25 995 | 19 855 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | .. | 353 | 3,485 |
| Total | 17,679 | 5,28,793 | 3,13,498 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales | 12-12-25 | 1st Sept. to 10th Dec This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 655 | 98,249 | 53 013 |
| Japan & China | 2,800 | 1,32,665 | 1,99,152 |
| Coast Ports | .. | 6,577 | 5,736 |
| Up-country by Rail | — | 3,274 | 6,791 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | — | 25,360 | 11,055 |
| Total | 3,455 | 3,16,125 | 2,75,750 |

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

| | Ready | Jan New. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine M.G. | 320 | ..... |
| Bengal Fine M.G. | 300 | 300 |
| Bengal F.G.M.G. | 290 | 290 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G. | 300 | 300 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G. | 290 | ..... |
| Punjab-Americans M.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Wardha-Hinga Fine M.G. | 340/70 | 355 |
| Nagpur Fine M.G. | 340/70 | 355 |
| Yeotmal Fine M.G. | 330/60 | 345 |
| Pulgaon Fine M.G. | 330/60 | 345 |
| Dhamangaon Fine M.G. | 325/50 | 345 |
| Amraoti Fine M.G. | 330/60 | 335 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G. | 330/60 | 335 |
| Mulkapur Fine M.G. | 320/40 | 330 |
| Khandesh Fine M.G. | 320/40 | 325 |
| Khandesh F.G.M.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Broach Fine M.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Broach Fully Good M.G. | ..... | ... |
| Muthia Fine M.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Muthia F.G.M.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Dharwar S.G. | 360 | ..... |
| Coompta M.G. | 360/70 | ... |
| Westerns M.G. | 330 | .... |
| Westerns H.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Miraj M.G. | 370 | .... |
| Cambodia M.G. | 410/20 | ..... |

### SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Ready prices have dropped by about 4 annas in Saturday's closing price-levels. Our forward market has ruled steady to-day with the following quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/10 per Cwt.
Shipment N.v/Dec. sh. 15/1 per F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar sh. 14/8 per F. B. H.
Shipment July/Sept. sh. 14/5 per F.B.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov. sh. 15/7½ per F.B.H.
Shipment Dec. sh. 14/8 per F.B.H.

### RUBBER.

London, Dec. 12.

The rubber market early during the past week was steady. An insistent demand together with small stocks, resulted in an advance in the price of spot rubber, but at the present time the market is subdued. Some increase of stocks anticipated the week is expected to be readily absorbed. Trade, generally, welcomed the announcement of an increased exportable allowance, an authoritative source pointing out the admission that the scheme is susceptible to improvement and cuts both ways therefore it will be realised that the result of giving an extra quantity when needed, means that automatically quantities also can quickly be reduced if necessary in the interests of the trade.

Tyre manufacturers have announced an immediate increase in prices of 20 per cent.

### LINSEED.

London, Dec. 12.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Dec/Jan. nominal £20 3/4
April/May nominal £19 3/4
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
December sellers 35/3
Jan/Apl. value 35/4 1/2
Demand Quiet.—Shippers asking prices for above market values.

## SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Dec. 14.

| LOCAL BANKS. | Paid up Rs. | Last Divid. | Quotation Rs | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of India | 50 | 3 | 70 | |
| Baroda | 50 | 4 | 73 | |
| Central Co-operative | 50 | 7 3/4 | 50 | |
| Central | 25 | 1¼ | 22 | 2 |
| Eastern | £ 5 | 9 p.o. | 77 | |
| Imperial | 500 | 40 | 1455 | |
| Imperial Contributory | 7125 | 10 | 372 | 8 |
| Union | 7½ | — | 3 | 6 |
| CEMENTS AND MANGANESE | | | | |
| Bundi | 10 | — | 8 | 10 |
| Central India Mining | 10 | 4-8y | 32 | 4 |
| Indian Cement O. | 350 | — | 28 | |
| Katni Cement O. | 100 | — | 30 | |
| Katni Cement D. | 40 | — | 99 | — |
| Punjab Cement O. | 10 | — | 1 | 14 |
| Shivrajpure | 10 | 8—0 | 50 | |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 500 | 11 p.o. | 315 | |
| Amritsar Pattis | 100 | 10 p.o. | 141 | |
| Central Provinces | 100 | 7½ p.o. | 109 | |
| Dhond Baramati | 100 | 6 p.o. | 85 | 8 |
| Guzerat | 100 | 5 p.o. | 76 | |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 100 | 5 p.o. | 78 | |
| Larkana | 100 | 5 p.o. | 71 | |
| Mandra Bhon | 90 | 5 p.o. | 69 | |
| Pachora Jammer | 100 | 5 p.o. | 74 | |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 5 p.o. | 76 | |
| Sialkot Narowal | 100 | 5 p.o. | 86 | 8 |
| Sind Light | 100 | 6 p.o. | 154 | |
| Tapti Valley | 500 | 8 p.o. | 615 | |
| Upper Sind Light | 100 | 4 p.o. | 68 | |
| STEAMER COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation O. | 250 | — | 121 | 4 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation P. | 250 | — | 205 | |
| Scindia Steam | 30 | | 8 | |
| ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Electricity | 100 | 5 p.o. | 80 | 8 |
| Andhra Valley O. | 1,000 | | 520 | |
| Andhra Valley P. | 1000 | — | 870 | |
| Bombay Tramways O. | 50 | 4 | 99 | 8 |
| Bombay Tramways P. | 50 | 7 p.o. | 58 | |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. O. | 1,000 | 30 | 871 | 4 |
| Tata HydroElec. P. | 1,000 | 7 p.o. | 905 | |
| Karachi Electricity | 100 | 6 | 74 | |
| Surat Electricity | 100 | — | 57 | 8 |
| Tata Power O. | 1,000 | — | 362 | 8 |
| Tata Power P. | 1,000 | — | 500 | |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Akbar | 500 | — | 475 | |
| Fort | 475 | — | 200 | |
| Harvey & Sabapathy | 500 | 90-35 | 945 | |
| Indian Cotton | 125 | 20 | 215 | |
| Manmad Manufacturing | 250 | — | 200 | xD |
| New Berar | 500 | 80 | 855 | |
| New East India | 1,000 | — | 2500 | |
| New Mofussil P. | 400 | 40 | 550 | |
| New P'ince of Wales | 500 | 61 | 790 | |
| Volkart U. P. | 500 | 40 | 630 | +D |
| MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 100 | — | 150 | |
| Belapur Co. Ltd. | 75 | — | 7 | |
| B. Burma T. Corporation Old. | 125 | 7-8 | 403 | 12 |
| B Burma T. Corporation New | 50 | 5 | 102 | 8 |
| Burma Corporation | 10 | 0-6 | 12 | 6 |
| Bombay Uganda | 80 | 4-12 | 41 | |
| British Burma Petroleum Sh. | 100 8 | — | 5 | 7 |
| Indo-Burma Petroleum. | 100 | | 175 | |
| Jost Engineering | 50 | 7-8 | 75 | + D |
| Mckenzie | 100 | 30 p.o. | 302 | 8 |
| New Union Flour Mills | 100 | .. | 30 | |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 50 | 620 | |
| Sardar Carbonic Gas | 100 | — | 45 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st | 150 | — | 30 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. | 100 | — | 24 | 8 |
| Tata Iron Defd. | 30 | — | 45 | |
| ata Iron and Steel Co. O. | 75 | — | 14 | 4 |
| Thacker | 50 | — | 150 | |
| Telephone | 50 | 1 | 19 | |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Empire of India Life | 50 | 22-8 | 500 | |
| Jupiter | 15 | .. | 4 | 4 |
| New India | 25 | 1-0 | 12 | 12 |
| Oriental Life | 50 | 30 p.o. | 810 | |
| Vulcan | 10 | — | | |
| MILLS. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Advance | 100 | 12 | 387 | 8 |
| Alliance | 100 | — | 40 | |
| Apollo | 50 | — | 10 | |
| Assur Virjee | 100 | — | 4 | |
| Berar Manfg. | 200 | 30 | 850 | |
| Bombay Cotton O. | 500 | 15 | 340 | |
| Bombay Cotton P. | 10 | 5 p.o. | 5 | |
| Bombay Dyeing etc. | 250 | 50 | 837 | 8 |
| Bombay Industrial | 100 | — | 11 | |
| Bombay Woollen | 100 | — | 70 | |
| Bradbury | 250 | 10 | 350 | |
| Bradbury P. | 250 | 7 p.o. | 200 | |
| Broach Fine Counts | 250 | .. | 20 | |
| Century | 100 | 20 | 392 | 8 |
| Central India O. | 100 | 16 | 448 | 12 |
| Central India P. | 500 | 5 p.o. | 402 | 8 |
| Ceylon | 100 | — | 50 | |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 100 | 7-8 | 121 | 4 |
| Coorla | 100 | 7 | 140 | |
| Crescent | 100 | 6 | 200 | |
| Currimbhoy | 250 | — | 325 | |
| David | 500 | — | 350 | |
| Meyer Sassoon | 500 | — | 110 | |
| Morarjee Gocouldas | 1,000 | 60 | 2100 | |
| Model Mills, Nagpur | 250 | — | 130 | |
| Mysore | 50 | 5 | 125 | |
| New City of Bombay | 100 | 10 | 225 | |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | 10y | 292 | 8 |
| Osmanshahi (100) | 75 | — | 75 | |
| Pearl | 250 | 12 | 437 | 8 |
| Pheonix | 100 | 15 | 485 | |
| Planet | 100 | — | 11 | |
| Premier | 100 | — | 50 | |
| Sassoon Cotton | 100 | — | 20 | |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | — | 460 | |
| Sholapur | 1,000 | 1200 | 7800 | |
| Simplex | 250 | — | 150 | |
| Sir Shapurji Broacha | 100 | — | 47 | 8 |
| Standard | 500 | 100 | 1175 | |
| Swadeshi | 100 | 18 | 433 | 12 |
| Swan | 100 | 50 | 150 | |
| Tata Mill O. | 500 | .. | 62 | 8 |
| Vishnu Cotton O | 500 | 90 | 1815 | |
| Vishnu P. | 500 | 35 | 535 | |
| Western India Spng. | 1,000 | 100 | 530 | |
| Dawn | 250 | 40 | 600 | |
| Diamond O. | 100 | — | 5 | |
| E. D. Sassoon United O. | 10 | — | 1—1—0 | |
| Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney | 250 | 15y | 295 | |
| Edward Sassoon | 200 | — | 155 | |
| Elphinstone O. | 100 | — | 30 | 10 |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | .. | 30 | |
| Fazulbhoy | 250 | 25 | 322 | 8 |
| Finlay | 100 | 20 | 125 | |
| Framjee Petit | 1000 | — | 550 | |
| Globe | 100 | — | 40 | |
| Gokak | 100 | 7 | 120 | |
| Gold Mohur | 100 | .. | 14 | |
| Hindoostan | 1,000 | 100 | 1080 | |
| Indian Bleaching, etc. | 100 | 10 | 197 | 8 |
| Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 200 | 88 | |
| Indore-Malwa United | 100 | 10 | 385 | |
| Indian Woollen | 50 | — | 2 | |
| Jamshed O. | 250 | — | 70 | |
| Kastoorchand | 500 | .. | 90 | |
| Khandesh | 1,000 | 200 | 2300 | |
| Khatau Makanjee | 100 | 6 | 105 | |
| Kilachand | 25 | — | 3 | 12 |
| Kohinoor | 500 | .. | 850 | |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1,000 | 150 | 4725 | |
| Madhorao Scindia | 100 | — | 26 | |
| Madhowji Dharamsi | 100 | — | 112 | 8 |
| Madras United | 250 | 15 | 425 | |
| Maneckjee Petit | 1,000 | 100 | 2100 | |
| Mathradas | 100 | — | 100 | |

### SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Dec 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 387-8 |
| Bombay Cotton | 340 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 835, 840, 827-8 837-8 |
| Century | 393-12, 392-8 391-4 392-8 |
| Central India | 448-12, 450, 448-12 |
| Colaba Land | 120 121-4 120 121-4 |
| Orescent | 198-12, 200, 197-8 200 |
| Edward Sassoon | 155 |
| Fazulbhoy | 822-8, 825, 817-8 822-8 |
| Finlay | 125 |
| Globe | 40 |
| Gokak | 120 |
| Indian Bleaching | 197-8 |
| Indore Malwa | 378-12 385, 377-8 385 |
| Kohinoor | 850 |
| Madhowjee | 112-8 |
| Mathurasdas | 109 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 110 |
| Mysore | 125 |
| New Great | 281-4 293-12 278-12 |
| Pabaney | 253 |
| Pearl | 433-12 438-12 431-4 437-8 |
| Phoenix | 455 |
| Simplex | 148-12 148-12 143-12 145 |
| Swadeshi | 435 435 432-8 433-12 |
| Swan Mills | 150 |
| Tata Mill | 62-8 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | |
| Alcock | 150 |
| Bombay Steam | 122-8 |
| Tram Co., Ord | 98-4 97-8 96-4 97-8 |
| Bundi Cement | 8-10 |
| Indian Cement | 28 |
| Central India Mining | 32-4 |
| Katni Cement Ord. | 30 |
| Shivrajpur | 50 |
| Tata Hydro | 870 871-4 868-12 871-4 |
| Tata Iron & Steel, Ord. | 14-12 14-12 14-4 14-4 |
| Tata Iron & Steel, Def. | 47-8 47-8 45 45 |

## THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

### BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

| | t'er md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass, English | 3/4 | 57 8 0 |
| Brass, English | 1 | 57 8 0 |
| Brass, English | 1¼ | 58 0 0 |
| Brass, English | 1½ | 58 0 0 |
| Brass, English | 1¾ | 58 0 0 |
| Brass, English | 2 | 58 0 0 |
| German Brass ½ to 2. | | 57 8 0 |

### METAL.

London, Dec. 12.

Tin Block £282 3/4

### COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

| | Per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, German | ¾ | 62 8 0 |
| Copper, German | 1 | 62 8 0 |
| Copper, German | 1¼ | 62 8 0 |
| Copper, American | 1½ | 62 10 0 |
| Copper American | 1¾ | 62 10 0 |
| Copper, American | 2 | 62 10 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 62 0 0 |
| Panchteka Joint | | 26 12 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 8 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 41 0 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 74 0 0 |
| Lead Country | | 26 4 0 |
| Koger Brass, metal ½ to 1 | | 56 0 0 |
| ,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2 | | 56 0 0 |
| German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2 | | 62 8 0 |
| American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼ | | 62 10 0 |
| English Copper 3/4 to 2 | | 62 8 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

| | Per lb. | Rs a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Kilachand | No. 14½ | 0 11 0 |
| Do. | No. 20 1/4 | 0 12 6 |
| Currimbhai | No. 12 1/2 | 0 11 0 |
| Elphinstone | No. 12 1/2 | 0 10 9 |
| David | No. 10 1/2 | 0 11 0 |
| Shapurji | No. 10 1/2 | 0 10 9 |
| Trikamdas | No. 10 1/2 | 0 11 0 |
| Sattara | No. 12 1/2 | 0 11 3 |
| Shapuji | No. 6½ | 0 10 3 |
| Light House | No. 6½ | 0 9 9 |
| Japan | No. 40.1 | 1 3 9 |
| Japan | No. 42-2 | 1 5 6 |
| Japan | No. 20 | 0 14 0 |
| Japan | No. 32 | 1 1 6 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/12.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/13.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/14.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2.

6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 109

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Steady.


## ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have pleasure in announcing that we have now opened a Retail Shoe Department for

**Bata**

"The quality SHOES at popular prices"

AT

**255, Hornby Road**

where an adequate Stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes is exhibited.

**DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.,**

Sole Distributing Agents.

45, Esplanade .. .. .. .. .. BOMBAY.

The Watch Adjusted to Temperatures & Timed in positions.

Guaranteed 3 Years

Sole Agents:—

**ABRECHT & Co.**

199, Hornby Rd., Bombay.

| | —Full | Jewelled— | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nickel | O. F. | ---- | 18" 35 |
| " | " | ---- | 18" 37 |
| " | " | ---- | 17" 42 |
| " | " | ---- | 16" 42 |
| Silver | h | ---- | 18" 48 |
| " | " | ---- | 17" 54 |
| " | " | ---- | 16" 51 |


## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 960.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. Frcs 1025.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 1010.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 118.
Bank's buying 60 d/st. D. P. Rs. 114.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 273.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 132.50.
Lindon—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet.

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/6 5/32 |
| Bank Demand | 1/6 3/16 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s | 1/6 7/16 |
| Fcs. Demand | 915 |
| American Dollars | 273 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 159 |
| Shanghai | 208 |
| Japan | 118 3/4 |
| Singapore | 156½ |

Market steady.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 18.12 |
| Oslo | 23.82 |
| Amsterdam | 12.07 |
| Switzerland | 25.15 |
| Belgium | 107.03 |
| Athens | 382.50 |

New York, Dec. 12.

Demand Bills 4.84.62

London, Dec. 12.

Exchange on London in Paris 133.00

Exchange on London in Germany 20.37 1/2

Exchange on London in Italy 120.25

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

3 Months 4.11/16 per cent.
6 minths 4-15/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2½ per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

### BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns Ready | 13/4/9 |
| Sovereigns Forward | 13/5/0 |
| National Bank Bar Gold | 21/6/6 |

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21 3-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-9-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-6-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-4-0.

London, Dec. 12.

Bar gold ready s.84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 31-11.
Silver forward d. 31-11.

TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain but steady at present. We still think we shall see lower prices later on. Market depends upon China.

### GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Ready:—21/3/3.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21/3/9. Highest 21/4/0. At 6 p.m. 21/3/9.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 21/4/3. Highest 21/4/6. At 6 p.m. 21/4/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/1/3.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/2/9.
Tone:—Market steady.

### SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Ready:—71/9.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 71/6/0. Highest 71/7/0. At 6 p.m. 71/6/0.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 71/4/0. Highest 71/4/0. At 6 p.m. 71/4/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Baida Posh:—Opening 0/10/0.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 1/2/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

Sydenham College Banking Association's At-Home to Royal Commission, Sydenham College, 5-30 p.m.

Rev. E. A. Sutton's Lecture on "Swedenborg on the Nature of God", Sir C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 4 p.m.

Bombay Winter Race meeting: Second Day.

| | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| Dec. 15 (Tue.) | 7h. 3m. | 6h. 3m. |
| Dec. 16 (Wed.) | 7h. 4m. | 6h. 4m. |
| Dec. 17 (Thu.) | 7h. 4m. | 6h. 4m. |
| Dec. 18 (Fri.) | 7h. 5m. | 6h. 5m. |
| Dec. 19 (Sat) | 7h. 5m. | 6h. 5m. |
| Dec. 20 (Sun.) | 7h. 5m. | 6h. 5m. |

## B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

| | Bombay Arr. | (Colaba) Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Peshawar Mail | 11.15 | 16.30 |
| Gujarat Mail | 7.40 | 20.45 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 8.42 | 21. 5 |
| Delhi Express | 6.30 | 21.25 |
| Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate. | 20.25 | 7. 0 |

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

## TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

## HINDU MAHA SABHA.

It has been decided to start a branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha at Ville Parle.

## VISWA BHARAT LAKSHMI EXHIBITION.

Mr. Ranchordas H. Gandhi writes that he has resigned from the Advisory Committee of the Vishwa Bharat Lakhsmi Exhibition.

## ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A study circle under the auspices of the Association conducted by Mr. R. D. Choksi will meet at 6 p.m. to-day in the University Library Buildings. The subject will be "Selections from English Lyrics."

## POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails of Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Kathiawar" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th instant.

## NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the 5th Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Bombay, are hereby informed that the said Sessions are dissolved

## UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

## MEMORIAL TO PRINCIPAL COVERTON.

A meeteing of the past and present Elphinstonians will be held on the 17th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Elphinstone College Hall, Fort, to consider steps to be taken to give a memorial to Principal A. L. Coverton, who is shortly retiring from the College. Dr. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside.

## "HOUSING PROBLEM IN BOMBAY."

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union Captain E. W. Gilbert Lodge, Land Manager, The Development Department, Bombay, will deliver a public lecture on "The Housing Problem in Bombay, and the remedies", at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at the College Hall. Principal M. L. Tannan will preside.

## ONE WEEK'S TRIP TO MAHABLESHWAR.

One Week's Trip to Mahableshwar during the Xmas Vacation to visit the Partapgad has been arranged by the Muslim Students' Union. It is estimated that the inclusive cost per head will come to Rs. 80. Those members who are desirous of joining the party are requested to give their names to the Cashier of The Bombay Motor Exchange, Marine Lines, together with Rs. 80 (without which no entries will be considered) on or before the 17th instant.

KING EMPEROR'S CUP
VICEROY'S CUP
Totalizator commissions executed on above and all Indian Races English Football Coupons and price list sent Post free.
BEATTIE & CO.,
Chandernagor nr. Calcutta.

## UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday, the 9th January, 1926, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of Principal Coverton's motion on the subject of the Government letter requesting to be furnished with the remarks of the Senate on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee in University Reform.

## A LECTURE ON SWEDENBORG.

Rev. E. A. Sutton, M.A., of Glasgow, will deliver in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-morrow, (Wednesday) a lecture on "Swedenborg on the Nature of God" when the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan will preside, and will open proceedings at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) All, irrespective of creed or denomination, are cordially invited to attend.

## FAMOUS PALMIST IN BOMBAY.

Leon Kendal, the palmist well-known throughout India and the Far East which he has visited several times on his professional tours is again in our City for a brief stay. Prof. Kendal needs little introduction to Bombay folk. Since his last visit to Bombay Kendal has travelled extensively in China and South America and has had some notable experiences in those lands.

Prof. Kendal is at the Taj Mahal Hotel where he may be consulted.

## PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The following office-bearers were elected for the year 1925-1926 at the annual general meeting of the Parsi Central Association:—

President:—Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

Vice-Presidents:—Sir Hormasji Cawasji Dinshaw, Mr. Kavasji Jalbhai Seth, Sir Hormasji A. Wadia, Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Mr. M. P. Kharaghat, and Mr. S. E. Warden.

Honorary Secretaries:—Messrs. J. P. Mehta and S. N. Guzdar.

## SPECIAL TRAIN TO CAWNPORE.

Congress Special will run for Cawnpore from Bombay on or about the 22nd instant. Peligates and visitors from Bombay, Gujrat, Karnatak, and Maharashtra who desire to travel by this train are requested to communicate immediately with the Secretaries, The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, "Congress House", Bombay 4, not later than Friday the 18th instant.

Hand spun yarn Hosiery just suitable for the season can be had at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's office, "Congress House", Bombay.

## A "PASSING SHOW" CABINET.

A metal cabinet really worthy of the good things it contains has just been designed to take 200 Passing Show cigarettes. The container is round in shape. The familiar "Showman's" head appears on the front and the whole cabinet is beautifully finished in purple, yellow and black. Complete with 200 Passing Show cigarettes and free ash tray, this cabinet costs only the same as 200 cigarettes in ordinary boxes (Rs. 4 at Ports.) These cabinets of Passing Show cigarettes are designed and made in London.

## DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day Tuesday, the 15th instant) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Beiman Sorabji Banaji on "The Marvels of America". The lecture will be illustrated by exhibiting the lantern pictures of the largest edifice, the largest library, the largest marble Amphitheatre in the world, etc., etc.

## PROF. PARASRAM'S CIRCUS.

One additional attraction in the city is Prof. Parasram's circus located near the Crawford Market. The circus has, in addition to familiar tricks and athletic performances, specialised in manly sports of various kinds. The elephants' training is specially attractive and so are cycle tricks. Prof. Parasram plays with ferocious tigers as if they are mild, domestic kittens. The feeding of tiger and goat from the same dish sends a thrilll of bewildering amazement among the spectators. While bestowing unreserved praise on the striking performance it is not possible to say the same thing about the management. The authorities would do well to instruct the door-keeper to learn more of politeness than that with which he seems accustomed to treat the visitors.

## PATHAN STABS ANOTHER PATHAN.

A squabble over Rs. 15/ arose between two Pathans on Sunday afternoon which resulted in a fatality of the one and arrest of the other. It appeared Tooikhan Noorkhan a Pathan watchman of Messrs. McKenzie Ltd. employed at Chowpaty owed Rs. 15/- to Azimkhan another Pathan. Azimkhan when demanded his dues from his debtor Tooikhan received a disappointing reply as he tried to put off the payment and as a result the creditor stabbed his debtor and gave himself up to the police. The injured man was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission. Medical evidence showed that the deceased had fifteen wounds six of which had proved fatal.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death due to stab wounds caused by Azimkhan under circumstances that his act was murder.

## THIEF'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.

On Sunday at about 9 p.m. a thief entered the bungalow of Mr. W. H. Neilson, at Cumbala Hill, and was trying to run away with valuables worth Rs. 105/- when he was chased by some servants. The thief escaped through a drain pipe leaving his booty yontaing a wrist watch and some currency notes in the compound. notes.

# COLLAPSE OF ANOTHER MURDER CASE.

## SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST POLICE.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Dec. 12.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions before Mr. Sanders, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, there again ended in smoke a murder case in which one of the three accused solemnly retracted his confession, alleged to have been made before the committing magistrate. This confession the accused No. 1 told the Session Court he could not help making as the police had beaten him severely with a cricket bat and a walking stick and that he was also made to stand in a painful position for a while night This is not all, he was also subjected to the torture of having both his legs tucked up behind his neck.

In this case three young men, namely, Panloo, Mahadeo and Chotalal of Bordi, in Oomergao Peta, had been charged with the murder of a young widow by the name of Venoobai. The two first accused belong to the Hindu fisher caste called Mangellas, Venoobai also was a Mangella. No. 3 is a Gujerati tailor. Accused No. 2, though a Mangella, was a tailor by profession and had his own tailoring shop at Bordi. About 10 or 12 years ago, according to the prosecution story, Venoobai, lost her husband, and in her widowhood a criminal intimacy sprung up between her and Mahadeo (No. 2), Mahadeo manifested his affection by such presents to his lady love as good fish and sweet custard apple, while Venoobai reciprocated the amorous sentiment by frequent visits to the tailoring shop of her lover. The prosecution brought evidence with a view to show that on one occasion there was a serious conversation going on between couple at which the woman it was alleged gave vent to the pathetic outburst: "Oh where am I to go now that you have brought upon me this embarrassing condition?" The prosecution case was that Mahadeo having put Venoobai in the family way he planned the murder and carried it out to avoid disgrace and trouble. Much was made of the statement of the accused No. 1 before the committing magistrate in the course of which it was alleged by him that on the night preceding the murder he and his two accomplices together with Venoobai had been feasting on the Sea-shore near the fire time, there being plenty of mutton to eat and plenty of *bewda* (Indian whisky) to drink. That after they had their fill came the tragic part of the programme. Mahadeo asked Panloo (No. 1) to grit the hands of the deceased and as he Panloo was doing this Mahadeo whipping out a clasped Knife went on poking it on the woman's shoulders and face, while Chotalal (No. 3) with a pair of scissors began inflicting injuries on the back. As a result of this outrage the woman fell on her back dead, she having during the attack not even uttered a single shout. After that all the three jointly carried the dead body and threw it in deep water in the sea, but the sea refused to harbour the corpse and so the next morning it was washed ashore. At this stage the police came on the scene and had the body removed for a *post mortem* which revealed that the woman had a foetus in the fifth month, that there was a rupture of the uterus, and that death was due to shock following hemmorage.

### "A PURE CONCOCTION."

Mr. Pandurang V. Patil, who appeared with Mr. Rustom S. Bulsara for the defence, contended that the prosecution had absolutely no legs to stand upon and that their story was given the lie direct by the medical and other incontrovertible evidence in the case which was no doubt a pure concoction of a miserable botch work type. Taking the graphic and thrilling description of the outrage given in the so-called confession of accused No. 1 and comparing the same with the medical evidence, the whole fabric of the case so elaborately got up hopelessly collapsed like a house of cards. The medical evidence showed that death was due to shock following hemorrage. There was nothing in the confession to show that the woman had fallen on her abdomen or that she had received any kick or blow on the abdomen by any of the accused to have caused the rupture. The doctor had sworn that on the body there were only certain circular punctures which would not cause death, that these punctures could be caused by a *daban* (thick needle used for sowing gunny bags). If the accused Nos. 2 and 3 had handled a clasp knife and a pair of scissors in the manner alleged the dead body might have been found woefully mangled. The punctures certainly could not have been inflicted by the two accused as they had not used any *daban* or any other thing like that during the alleged outrage. After some further convincing arguments Mr. Patil told the jury to place no value whatever on the so-called confession which they would be quite justified in holding was due to the cowardly assault made upon Panloo by the police.

The jury having returned a unanimous verdict of "Not guilty," and the learned Sessions Judge having concurred with this verdict the accused were acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Vaidya, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown while Mr. Pandurang V. Patil, with Mr. Rustom S. Bulsara, defended accused Nos. 2 and 3 and Mr. Nachni defended accused No. 1.

## INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The third session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress will be held under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (Bombay) at Delhi on 19th and 20th February next. Lala Harkishanlal will preside.

# AMERICAN GLOBE-TROTTERS.

## FORTH-COMING VISIT OF OUR 400 TOURISTS TO BOMBAY.

India again will see the Red Star liner "Belgenland" of 27,000 tons gross, the largest steamship to circle the globe, in the present winter, when she will make her second voyage around the world, with more than 400 American tourists on board. The "Belgenland's" present cruise, like that of last year, is under the management of the Red Star Line, owners of the ship, in co-operation with the American Express Company, which has charge of the shore excursions.

The big ship is due to reach Diamond Harbour February 12, and remain there until February 16, while her passengers make sight-seeing excursions in and near Calcutta and to Benares, or start on longer journeys, to Darjeeling, or to Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Jaipur, Amber and Mount Abu, enroute to Bombay.

Sailing from Diamond Harbour on February 12, the "Belgenland" will arrive at Colombo February 20. She will remain there until February 23, when she will depart for Bombay, where she is due on February 26. Here her overland passengers will rejoin their fellow travellers in tours of local points of interest. Departure will be taken from Bombay on March 1 for Egypt, Mediterranean ports and New York.

The "Belgenland" carries a total crew of 601 persons, of whom 40 are women, including stewardesses, hairdressers, nurses, maids and laundresses. The kitchen and dining room staff includes 325 men. Two surgeons and a dentist, a physical director in charge of the gymnasium, a cruise director and his staff of 15 men, a master of ceremonies, an educational director and lecturer, two pursers, two band masters, an editor for the ship's daily paper, three printers and a minister of the gospel, are also included in the ship's personnel.

# AHMEDABAD LETTER.

## MILLS AND WAGES.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 10.

Great jubilation is felt here as a result of the "suspension" of the Excise, belated though it is, and the Mill-owners' Association has sent letters of congratulation and thanks to the Governor and Viceroy, Sir Purushottamdas and Sheth Kasturbhai and other non-official members of the Assembly. Even the local share bazzar witnessed a certain brightness on that account, and there was an appreciable rise in the price of mill shares. So far as the Mill-agents are concerned, however, the joy has not been quite unmixed and they are not only faced with a demand from some of their clients, local and mofussil, for a proportionate rebate in forward contract rates but a similar demand for the restoration of the old wage-scale is likely to be made from the labourers. It will be remembered that there was effected in 1923 a cut of 15 per cent. in the wages of labourers working in local mills and the "Majur Sandesh" now makes the suggestion that as the elimination of the Excise will mean a saving to individual mills to the extent of something like half of paybills of their manual labourers a demand for a restoration of the old wage-scale would be both reasonable and opportune. It is, thus, not unlikely that the local Trade Union may decide upon maning some such demand and one wishes that if that is so it will be acceded to by the Mill-agents with grace.

### AN INDIAN STATE BAN.

The "Cutch-Vartaman", an Anglo-Vernacular Weeky published from this place and dealing with the problems of the Cutch State has been prescribed as an undesirable newspaper by the State and thus prohibited from entering the State territory. The order naturally deprives it of a considerable portion of its clientele and cripples its financial resources to that extent. The local Journalists' Association has passed a resolution condemning this action of the State authorities at its yesterday's meeting.

The long drawn-out and bitter contioversy about making the present acting incumbent to the post of the Municipal Chief Officer permanent has been ended by the General Board's decision to create a new post of Personal Assistant to the Chief Officer and to appoint Mr. Bhagat to it, while inviting applications for the latter post.

## BENGALEE ROBBED BY PATHANS.

Shivakalli Bannerjea, a Bengali, was sitting on a bench near Marine Lines Bridge on Sunday at 8 p.m. when he was stabbed by a pen-knife by three Pathans who were loitering about there and robbed him of Rs. 20. Bannerjea was removed to G. T. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

## WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

Bhikabai, a Hindu woman (27) residing in a chawl at DeLisle Road was sleeping on the night of the 9th instant with a lighted kerosine oil lamp close to her when her one year old daughter knocked the lamp and Bhikabai's clothes caught fire. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she subsequently died.

# NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co.)

JANUARY.

14th December, 1925.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 18.71 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 18.58 (—.13, |
| To-day's Closing Rate | —— |
| Difference | —— |

# LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Bureau)

JANUARY.

13th December, 1925.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.74 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9.67 (—.07) |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.61 |
| Difference | —.13 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sowri Closing | Rs. | 361 | 12 0 |
| Khanding Closing | Rs. | 359 | 4 0 |

## COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Future Delivery Prices:— | | |
| January | 9.67 | —.07 |
| March | 9.70 | —.06 |
| May | 9.72 | —.06 |
| July | 9.68 | —.06 |
| October | 9.56 | —.05 |
| December | 9.50 | —.04 |
| EGYPTIANS:— | | |
| January | 16.75 | —.15 |
| March | 16.65 | —.15 |

# MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

## MR. M. N. JOSHI'S APPEAL TO VOTERS.

Mr. Manilal N. Joshi writes:—

I stand as a candidate from 'F' Ward along with other friends of mine for the ensuing Municipal election as one chosen by the Nationalist Party of Bombay.

If the electorates of the 'F' Ward would be pleased to send me as their representative, I have a special programme in my mind of looking to the interests of my neglected ward, and of attracting proportionate attention of the Corporation to the burning problem of my Ward which are as follows:—

(1) Spread of right form of education; (2) Vigilent watch over sanitation of the middle class quarters; (3) Due provision of the police-protection against the raids of the burglers; and (4) Sincere work of guarding the municipal rights of the individuals will be the main item of my work in the Corporation.

My experience as a landlord in Matunga Colony has brought me in touch with many questions of Municipal Corporation and I shall not fail to bring all my resources in helping the cause of my electorates. The spread of education has been a special subject with my famiy. My acquaintance with the commercial markets for the last twenty years has given me ample opportunities to study the civics of Bombay and to feel the pulse of the needy and the neglected. I know very well how the interests of the middle classes and the intelligent are set aside by the so-called merchants—nabobs and the learned magnates especially in my own Ward—where several new problems have cropped up in these days of development and reconstruction.

My only idea in standing as a candidate is to ameliorate the conditions and to devote all my attention to the cause of my brethren I earnestly appeal to the 'F' Ward voters to give their votes in my favour.

## LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The following are results of football matches played in League to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal 1 West Bromwich 0; Aston Villa 1 Blackburn 2; Bolton 6 Huddersfield 1; Burnley 1 Tottenham 2; Leeds United 3 Manchester City 4; Leicester 0 Bury 2; Liverpool 0 Cardiff 2; Manchester United 1; Sheffield United 2; Newcastle 3 Everton 3; Notts County 2 Sunderland 0; West Ham 2 Birmingham 2.

Second Division:—Fulham 2 Port Vale 3; Middlesborough 1 Chelsea 2; Portsmouth 2 Hull 2; Preston 4 Clapton Orient 1; Sheffield Wednesday 2 Southampton 1; South Shields 3 Brantley 0; Stockport 1 Bradford City 1; Stoke 1; Nottingham Forest 1; Wolverhampton 0 Blackpool 0.

The matches between Oldham and Derby County and Swansea versus Blackpool were not played.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Bristol Rovers 4 Brighton 0; Merthyr 3 Norwich 1.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Walsall 2 Ashington 0; Hartlepools 3 Coventry 2; Halifax 1 Nelson 1.

Scottish League:—Clydebank and Airdrieonians 1; Dundee 1 Kilmarnock 0; Falkirk 1 Queens Park 1; Hamilton 3 Dundee United 1; Hearts 4 St. Johnstone 2; Morton 3 Cowdenbeath 4; Partick 2 Aberdeen 2; Raith 2 Motherwell 1; Rangers 3 Hibernians 1; St. Mirren 0 Celtic 2.—Reuter's Special.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at Midnight the same day.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Wakasa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 13th instant and is due to arrive here on 17th idem.

The P.andO. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant left Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 13th instant. In ordinary course she would arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with Mails from London of 10th instant left Marseilles at 2 a.m. on the 12th instant.

# AN ILLEGAL PRACTICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted to say, through your valuable columns, just a few words, in respect of the power of the honorary magistrates to give jail in assault cases. Almost every week we learn through newspapers, that when a case is put up by the police before the Bench of honorary magistrates, charging the accused originally with disorderly behaviour, the charge is at times converted into that of assault, (Section 352 Indian Penal Code), and the accused, who are generally undefended, are in some cases actually sent to jail. The police sub-inspector, or sergeant, conducting the case, has simply to mention that the accused is either a dangerous character, or that he belongs to a gang of hooligans, or, that he is a positive nuisance, or, that he had previous convictions, and the accused is denied. Such statements, are, at times, made by an irresponsible officer, before the accused is found guilty by the magistrate. Barring a few experienced honorary magistrates, this illegal practice is adopted by the police before the majority of honorary magistrates. This is certainly very alarming. Assault, as we all know, is not a serious offence in law. It is compoundable, and no consent of the Court is even necessary for such composition between the parties. Now, let us see how assault cases are disposed of, by the stipendiary magistrates, in Bombay. As we all know, we have in all six stipendiary magistrates, who are men not only highly trained in law, but are men of much better experience in the matter of appreciating evidence, than the majority of honorary magistrates. Without the least exaggeration it can be said, that out of hundreds of assault cases tried by these stipendiary magistrates, in the course of a year, not even half a dozen accused, charged with assault (under Section 352 I.P.C.), are sent to jail, even in spite of previous convictions. The stipendiary magistrates, on the contrary very rightly take pains to see, that such assault cases are compounded between the parties. They never encourage parties to fight out such cases. This is certainly done by them, to the great advantage and interest of the public.

From the newspaper reports, as well as by attending the Courts of stipendiary magistrates, it can be seen, that even cases of hurt, where sticks and bamboos have been used accused are often let go on fines only. Even in cases of grievous hurt, accused are not, as a rule, sent to jail by the stipendiary magistrates. The "learned" stipendiary magistrates, as well as lawyers practising on the criminal side, know very well, that an assault case is certainly not an easy one to decide. The scope to cross-examine witnesses in assault and hurt cases is very limited. If only two witnesses, properly tutored, were to come forward and swear in the witness box, that they actually saw the accused giving one blow to the complainant on his jaw, or that the complainant was struck with a stick twice on his shoulder, it would be extremely difficult even for most competent lawyers, in such a case, to break down the witnesses for the prosecution. The stipendiary magistrates are well aware of these tactics, and, therefore, they are very rightly anxious to see that such cases should be compounded between the parties. I repeat, that out of hundreds of assault cases, tried by all the six stipendiary magistrates in Bombay, not even half-a-dozen cases can be cited, where accused have been sent to jail by them in such cases. We all know what legal knowledge, training and the power of appreciation of evidence, our honorary magistrates possess, with the exception of a very few. What I want to emphasise is, the great danger to which the public are exposed, in allowing assault cases to be heard by honorary magistrates with the consequence of the accused being sent to jail. It is therefore, indeed very desirable, that where cases seem to be grave, and the magistrates think that the accused deserve jail, such cases should necessarily be transferred to the court of the stipendiary magistrates, and should not be tried by the court of the honorary magistrates, as is done, at present, to the detriment of the public safety.—Yours, etc.,

SOHRAB B. D. BANAJI.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bar Library.

# BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The third quarterly report of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay, for 1925, records progress as follows:—

(1) Bulsar Branch (Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Ruttanji Bulsar's Free Eye Hospital).—The total number of eye-patients treated for the eye-diseases was 1,160, of which 1,001 were Hindus, 100 Mahomedans, 52 Parsis and 7 Christians. The total number of eye-operations was 144.

(2) Chalisgaon Free Eye Hospital.—The total number of eye-patients was 951; of which 802 were Hindus, 147 Mahomedans, and 2 Christians. The total number of eye-operations was 1,292.

(3) Surat Centre: (Bai Rupabai Burjorji Patel's Free Eye Dispensary, Surat).—The total number of eye-patients was 569; of which 394 were Hindus, 92 Mahomedans, 82 Parsis and 1 Christian. Eye-operations were 4 only.

(4) The Blind Relief Work in Bombay through the honorary services of Dr. S. R. Machwe. The total number of eye-patients was 1,363, of which 865 were Hindus, 434 Mahomedans, 2 Parsis and 2 Christians. The total number of eye-operations was 240. Spectacles were given free of charge to three eye-patients. Dr. Machwe visited the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage twice and treated 50 boys suffering from eye-diseases

(5) Donations and contributions received during this quarter (July to September, 1925) are as follows:—

DETAILS.

Gordhandas Soonderdas Charities, Rs. 4,400; The Western India Turf Club, Rs. 1,000; The Engineering Gujarathi Amateurs, Poona, Rs. 525; Mr. Dhanjibhai B. Patel, Rs. 250; Poor Box, Industrial Home for the Blind, Rs. 169; Poor Box, Esplanade High School, Rs. 75; Mr. H. P. Tantar, Rs. 70; Prince Fatesinghji of Alirajpur, Rs. 50; including the sums less than Rs. 25, the total received is Rs. 6,686.1.0.

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WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED
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By
SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA
All nature wear one angry frown
To crush you out—still know my soul
You are Divine—March on and on
Nor right nor left but to the goal.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
*TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1925.*

## INDIAN SHIPPING.

The speeches of the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company at the annual meetings of the share-holders, serve as a guage to the progress of India's shipping industry. The latest statement suggests the need of a reform by other companies. It is the general practice of Chairmen to give a perfunctory exposition of the annual report and then commend it for the acceptance of share-holders. Bankers and industrial magnates will do well to extend the English custom of presenting a survey of economic progress and dwelling upon the position of the particular industry as a national asset. At the last general meeting of the Imperial Bank, the Chairman gave a bald half-column account of the condition of the bank without referring to financial policy in the country. In Calcutta company meetings are held within closed doors and what the Chairmen omit to stay is generally left to the Viceroy who makes a compendious oration as the guest of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Mr. Narottam Morarjee's speech last Saturday will be scanned by the whole country as a report on the position of our shipping industry. The nascent industry has been the subject of fierce harassment by vested interests and considering the paramount importance of shipping in the economy of every country, all Indians watch its growth with critical sympathy. It is much more than a share-holders' affair evidence of which is found in the continuous vigilance of the Assembly to secure fair trading conditions for Indian enterprise. Those responsible for the development of a mercantile marine have thus no cause to be sensitive about criticisms, and as post-war experience showed it is as easy for a large shipping venture to break down through internal irregularities as to succumb to alien machinations. Jealous vigilance, even if occasionally ill-expressed, is far safer than sterile apathy. For the second time the directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company have been able to pay a small dividend on reduced capital, but from the report as well as the speech of the Chairman it is obvious that Indian enterprise has to struggle against the veiled hostility of a Government that refuses to repair conditions adverse to the industry. There nave been mistakes in the initiation of the Scindia, but we are past the stage of merely deriding the vicissitudes of the "Loyalty-". The shipping industry is able to find growing room, only in proportion to the breach possible in the foreign monopoly.

What have the Government done to permit Indian industry a fair chance? The system of 'deferred rebates was universally condemned as a handicap to fresh enterprise outside the ring of the monopolists. When attention was drawn to its pernicious incidence, the Government suavely pleaded that the matter had better be reviewed by the Headlam Committee. Condemnation was formally confirmed, but the Government have sat upon the recommendations, the more deeply to absorb their meaning. Reports like those of the Lee Commission favouring rich raids of the exchequer to mollify the Civilian, are passed with lightning celerity and invested with retrospective effect. Recommendations like those of the Indian Cotton Committee designed to increase Empire-supply and to thwart the deception of Liverpool by the American cotton bureau, are instantly adopted. But when it comes to doing a thing for an Indian industry, the Government become doggedly dumb. They have their time-worn excuses and Government being a corporation are saved the shame of blushing over the exposure of insincerities. Nothing has been done in pursuance of the scheme of a training ship for Indian apprentices; the Government instead of themselves introducing a bill for the abolition of deferred rebates and the reservation of coastal traffic to Indian bottoms, have thrown non-official attempts to the hazards of balloting. The system of deferred rebates is in the meanwhile being refined by foreign competitors. We understand that the Japanese agents have formed a Transport Conference for the conveyance of Indian Cotton to Shanghai. Shippers are charged Rs. 12½ extra, Rs. 5 of which is returned as rebate the balance going to swell the funds of the Conference capturing Indian trade. Not only is India's legitimate shipping business taken out of her reach, but she is compelled indirectly to subsidise the growth of formidable competition. These anomalies are possible only through the indulgence of the Government of India who in protecting vested interests by inaction actually foster predatory trade by other countries.

In his speech, Mr. Narottam recapitulated the old, but far from obsolete, grievance about the port-to-port competition of Indian railways against coastal transport. According to enumeration under statute, India has we believe 176 coastal ports and if the Government are serious about facilitating trade and protecting the consumer they ought to rejuvenate the marine traffic between these ports. Not long ago, Mr. Erulkar published a statement exposing the neglect of ports and the circuitous line of railway traffic in the service of rural areas when water-transport is there to cheapen delivery. Most of the natural ports are left to decay for the benefit of the railways. The Rates Tribunal proposed by the Acworth Committee is still in process of official gestation. What sane body would allow a charge of Rs. 1-8 per maund between Bombay and Calcutta against Rs. 4-7-2 per maund between Sholapur and Calcutta, when the latter route covers the shorter distance? The Rates Tribunal has been kept off in order to maintain the anomalies. Interior rates are screwed up to choke manufacturing enterprise while the port-to-port tariff is lightened to the embarrassment of coastal traffic. Such are the contributions of Government towards the growth of Indian industry. Theirs has been a policy of continuous obstruction and it is in face of enormous difficulties that the shipping trade has to develop. In his recent speech, at the P. & O. meeting Lord Inchcape expanded affably on the attachment of Indian shippers to British transport. He was sure of their intimate relationship and quoted an address to Sir William Currie as proof positive of the enthusiasm of Indians for British carriers. It is something to hear Lord Inchcape speak of the mutuality of service, but his respectful terms indicate the importance of conciliation without the old monopolist nonchalance; and this after an ignoble attempt under the nose of a complaisant Government, to kill Indian competition outright! Indians who try to build up a shipping industry should regard it as a national enterprise relying on Indian sympathy, and therefore it will not be amiss to utter a word of complaint Mr. Narottam referred to "our scheme of taking Indian apprentices," but he would have done well to mention the number of Indian youths recruited as future engineers and deck officers. We have come across several young men, evidently eligible, who unhappily failed to find a place in "our scheme" and the Army Headquarters' cant about "suitable young men not forthcoming" will hardly suffice in this connection. We expect more definite results with the decision of Scindia to add to the number. The pioneers have in their fight against heavy odds the support of the public, and in return they ought to win the confidence not only of vociferous share-holders but also of the entire country.

## TOTAL PROHIBITION AT ONCE.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar makes in the "Swarajya" a notable suggestion to the Congress with regard to its programme in the immediate future. He rightly thinks that the Congress reached the height of its popular influence mainly because of the strenuous service rendered by its leaders and workers in matters directly affecting the well-being of the masses. Now that the Congress has assumed direct control of Council work and khadder is looked after by an independent body, he says, the Congress should put forward a Council programme "touching the hearths and lives of the masses, the poorest in the land concentrating on it all its energy for a time and putting heart and soul into it." His specific suggestion is a programme of Total Prohibition, not twenty years hence but at once. He accordingly proposes that Challenge Budgets, of course provincial and central, should be prepared on the basis of No-Drink-Revenue, and the country agitated from one end to the other over such an election programme." Now is the most suitable time, he says, for ridding poor India of the drink curse, while "the effects of the great spiritualising wave of Non-Co-operation are still with us." "A few years hence", he warns us, "we may have to begin it all over again. It seems criminal to neglect this opportunity".

Mr. Rajagopalachari's suggestion deserves the most serious attention not only of the Congress but also of all the social and political institutions outside it including municipalities and Local Boards. For ourselves, we whole heartedly support it and the grounds urged for its immediate adoption. Indeed, a campaign like the one suggested has long been over-due, and we wish Mr. Rajagopalchar had made his suggestion much earlier. Even now it is not quite too late, only he should lose no time in securing the support of as many leaders as possible irrespective of parties or communities. We are confident that Mahatmaji will bless the suggestion as it forms an important part of his own Constructive Programme. The so-called No-changers will only be too happy to follow Mahatmaji and co-operate with the Swarajists, if the latter adopt the suggestion. We are also hopeful that a large majority of the Swarajists will agree to a campaign which promises a clean and rousing fight and serves the well-being of the masses. If the Congress unitedly issues the clarion call, the whole country will respond as it did not very long ago. The suggested campaign has the rare merit of being, like the Khaddar movement, clear, definite, and intelligible to the masses, and one in which every earnest worker, rich or poor, can and will actively participate if only srpported by a strong organisation behind him. Prohibition is bound to appeal to the masses as it touches the deep moral and religious instinct in every Indian, Hindu and Muslim. A campaign of Prohibition both inside and outside the Councils is compatible with non-acceptance of ministerships by Congress representatives. In fact, a great deal of anti-liquor work was done in the Councils and in the country at the height of Non-Co-operation. Some may also object that Prohibition is not directly a political issue and may obscure the larger issue of Swaraj. But, at this stage of our national struggle, it is impossible for any programme to side track the issue of Swaraj; and, as for the plea that Prohibition is non-political, Mr. Rajagopalachar himself gives the wise answer in the words: "Without service rendered to the people, no live popular influence can be attained, and without that compelling force of mass influence no heed will be paid by the Government of England to our claims for Swaraj or for anything else." We wish Mr. Rajagopalachar godspeed and trust that he will himself outline a tentative course of action.

## Notes of the Day.

**Renaissance of Islam.**

The news of the fall of Medina has prompted the "Manchester Guardian" to indulge in speculations about its effects on the Islamic world and the vested interests of the European Powers in the middle East. "It may be", the journal says, "the turning-point in the history of Wahabism and, indeed, of all Islam for it definitely inaugurates a Puritan revival in Arabia involving most important problems for the European Powers in the Middle East." Ibn Saud launched his campaign against Emir Ali to rid the Hedjaz from all non-Muslim influence and to secure its territorial integrity and we may rest assured that his policy will continue to be to support all efforts of the Arabs everywhere to emancipate themselves and this is a fact which European Powers, which have sought to suppress the Arabs' aspirations for independence, will do well to remember. So far as the religious effects of Ibn Saud's victory are concerned, the Islamic world has no cause for apprehension. Whatever his own doctrines and practices, Ibn Saud has more than once proclaimed that the form of control and administration of the Holy Places will be determined by a Congress representative of Muslims from every part of the world. The "Manchester Guardian", therefore, does not tell us anything new when it says that Ibn Saud intends to put the Hedjaz in commission. Ibn Saud in this matter which vitally affects the future of Islam will be guided entirely by the representative Congress of Muslims. Ibn Saud's triumph in Hedjaz may, as the "Manchester Guardian" suggests, inaugurate a Puritan revival but the Islamic world is now being stirred to its depths by the reforming spirit of the new Turkey and there is reason to believe that the balance will be adjusted to the benefit of Muslims by the meeting together of the twin forces of the Puritan revival in Arabia and the Reformation in Turkey.

**Extra Territorial Rights.**

Considerable concern has been excited by the conduct of three British soldiers who last week molested Mr. Narottam Morarjee during his journey from Poona to Bombay. Mr. Narottam was occupying a first-class berth reserved by him when three soldiers raided his compartment and worked up a hurricane of abuse and wanton insult. It occurred to one Tommy, drunk as a lord, that Mr. Narottam had looked at his face. He wanted to know why it was done and he began to rave in language of unprintable vulgarity. He then challenged Mr. Narottam to throw him out of the window, and mortified by non-compliance he swore that he would throw Mr. Narottam out as soon as the train moved. When a small crowd arrived, the Tommy felt about his braces and threatened to perform a few obscene antics for the benefit of the world. The scallywags had second-class tickets, but they preferred to travel as comfortably as the "nigger," and it was with great difficulty that the uproar at the station could be subdued. At Kirkee, Mr. Narottam solicited the help of a military officer to get the name of the three imperialists, but he hummed and hawed a little and advised Mr. Narottam that as they were on the way to England, it would be "useless to do anything in the matter." He next enquired of the Sergeant with them whether he could help him, but that gentleman also replied in the negative. As the guard told him that such incidents were getting common; Mr. Narottam decided to bring the matter to the notice of the General Officer Commanding. Drunk though they were, we feel they would not have dared to insult a European passenger in Mr. Narottam's place. It was an alcoholic outbreak of insolence which is unfortunately innate in many Europeans in India. We hope the G. O. C. will ascertain the facts through court-martial and publish the final outcome of this unsavoury incident.

**A National Claim.**

India's distinct contribution, through her past achievements in art, to the artistic heritage of the world, is not and cannot any longer be disputed. But the efforts inspired by those achievements have not reached the point where they could, by an approximate estimate of the fundamentals of a national movement in art, ensure the congenial and stable conditions essential for such a movement. They have made the country art-conscious. They have aroused wide spread interest. They have spread the divine discontent with the things as they exist. But they still remain unregulated by the national outlook that could dispassionately envisage national requirements. The entirely inadequate facilities in art instruction, the constant and continuous devastation of all sources of inspiration necessary to students of art and artists and the barriers erected by vested interests against all avenues and opportunities for the free exercise and outlet of their inherent artistic talents are a common national misfortune, not restricted to a particular activity or group of activities in a particular province or provinces. These common obstacles, therefore, require for their final removal a common movement and combined efforts. The problems of art-instruction peculiar to this country are neither few nor simple. The different provinces in the country could claim the freedom to find out for themselves the solutions applicable to their own conditions. They must be given the necessary freedom and opportunities. But if the present efforts are to be recognised as a question of national advancement they must also be adjusted to and set in a perspective truly national. The scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art outlined by the Prize of Delhi Committee is a claim for those opportunities based on the recognition of the necessity for a common movement and combined efforts essential for a national advancement in art. Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil, Hon. Secretary of the Prize of Delhi Committee, who is shortly leaving Bombay, and has been given a hearty send-off by the members of the Art Society of India, will, we may feel assured, find support from everybody who is interested in conducting the common fight against the common obstacles which jeopardise the future of Indian art. Mr. Vakil as Bombay's messenger and missionary will, let us hope, find the response the importance of the message deserves, the message of hope based on definite work, of friendship based on community of interests. The mission which he serves is a national claim. It deserves, therefore, national support.

**An Illegal Practice.**

The issue raised by Mr. Sohrab B. D. Banaji in his letter which we publish elsewhere is a very important one and we trust the Chief Presidency Magistrate will take steps to see that the illegal practice to which Mr. Banaji refers is immediately stopped. Assault is a non-cognisable and compoundable offence and, as Mr. Banaji points out, it is the practice of stipendiary magistrates to see that assaults cases are as far as possible compounded, in view of the extreme difficulty of deciding such cases and the facility with which evidence can be concocted. The need for such a cautious attitude is greater in the case of Honorary Magistrates who are not well versed in law.

## IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF MAHATMAJI.

(BY AN UNKNOWN DISCIPLE).

"Ask and it shall be given; knock and it shall be opened." These words of light and cheer conveyed a hope and a promise all their own and not a few of the suffering humanity have derived their consolation and sustenance from them. The world is depicted by different people according to different lights. Some, and specially poets and philosophers of the ancient East, have described it as full of miseries and sufferings from which it would be the highest dispensation of Providence to escape. Escape, it is true, but there again the difficulty lies which made the weak and vacillating Hamlet to indulge in his celebrated soliloquy, for the curtain on the stage is not ulifted and none knows what lies beyond the blue and golden flames which reduce the body to the ashes and thus make "the dust return to the dust." Others would consider the stage of the world set only for humanity with nothing behind or before it excepting what material pleasures it enjoys or miseries it endures here. There would be others again, "100 per cent. Americans" who would consider action for the sake of action to be the goal for which the eternal struggle is carried on. Action, energy, work—all these shibboleths are used to disguise the hollowness and the mockery of a driving force which leads nowhere. Shri Ramkrishna referring to this observed once: "The attachment to work which you say is the chief characteristic of the English and the American people marks all human communities. But remember it is a mark of the earliest stages of life. Work for the sake of one's own worldly good—riches, honour, fame—is degrading. Worldly activity will only bring on increasing ignorance. It will make you forgetful of God and attached to "woman and gold." Therefore the attachment to work that is observable in England and America—an attachment leading to spiritual degradation—is to be condemned." Whatever view-point one may thus take of the world and his surroundings, a time comes when there is a cry and yearning in the soul for something which neither the pessimistic philosophy nor the 100 per cent. American work and energy will ever give to him. It is at this stage that the promise and the hope held out by the Master appeal the most and appear as a real oasis in the desert of drifting sand and sorrow.

What is true in the case of an individual is true also in the case of a nation. Just as there are unfulfilled yearnings and aspirations in the heart of an individual, so there are abysses of yearning and chasms of sorrow in the heart of a nation. Just as the hope and the promise conveyed with so pathetic and tragic simplicity in the words quoted at the beginning of this discourse satisfy the human soul in times of its greatest crisis, they also satisfy the national soul in times of its crisis. Both the human and national souls seek for redemption. The analogy, if one may put it, ends here. While the anguish of the human soul finds its peace even at the moment when in response to "Ask and it shall be given; knock and it shall be opened," it puts itself face to face with its Creator, the agonised soul of a nation wants a redeemer to absolve it from all its cares and anxieties, its humiliations and degradations. The Indian nation had drunk deep of all such humiliations and degradations and from every pore of its vital being there was going out a prayer to its Creator to send a redeemer to absolve it from its travail. There is written in the Epistle to the Hebrews "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels unawares." It was fortunate, indeed, that Indian people entertained "a stranger" clad in lowly clothes hailing from the distant Africa, for thereby they entertained an angel, perhaps one greater than an angel. The Armageddon of Europe had left many a scar on the different nations of the world, specially on the subject peoples who found alas too soon, that the oasis of freedom and emancipation shown to them by their rulers while the war was going on was but a mirage, that the inheritance of the war could not be self-realisation and independence but mortification and disillusion. It was this Stranger who healed the scars and gave a message of peace and hope, soothing the bruised hearts of the people.

Events happened in the meanwhile which proved the necessity for his presence to be much more than what the people themselves had imagined it to be. Imperialism revealed itself in its crude, naked and ghastly form, as the ultimate sway of the birch rod and the whipping post before which were torn away all the conventions and formalities and empty phraseologies which were set up to delude and mislead the people. One felt as if the iron jackboot of the conqueror was trampling beneath its heels some tender

(Continued on page 8.)

## NO CLAIM FOR TURKEY

### QUARREL OVER MOSUL VILAYAT

### BRITISH VIEW POINT.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Geneva.—Reuter learns from the British quarters that the whole British position with regard to Iraq is that it is constituted after war without its natural frontiers, geographic, racial and economic. It never extended to any territory which was a natural part of Turkey in any of these respects. Iraq is the natural unit for every internal purpose and its people regard it as one indivisible country, and the League has always so treated it. With regard to the mandate, etc., there is no justification for the Turkish claim to annex a part of this country from the view-point of any Turkish national interest and the conceding thereof would be disastrous to the life and development of Iraq as a State and contrary to the wishes of the population. The only Turkish argument advanced is that in the international law the territory demanded is still under the Turkish sovereignty. Such an argument applies equally to the whole of Iraq and would afford an equally good claim for the Turks to get Bagdad as well as Mosul. The Hague Court as a matter of fact has dismissed that argument pointing out that Turkey has renounced her rights.

NO COMMON GROUND.

In these circumstances there is obviously no common ground for adjustment between the Turkish view-point which claims the whole of Mosul vilayet and the British view-point, that is, there is no justification whatever for any claim to any portion of the territory in Iraq. The British Government is naturally anxious for an amicable settlement, but there can obviously be no starting point for any discussion until the main issue of the principle has been decided, or in other words until the League has settled whether Iraq is entitled to retain the territory which has always been hers since the territory was constituted as a State or whether the Turkish demand for complete reversal of the post-war settlement should be maintained. As soon as the Council's decision is given it will be possible to discuss any adjustments that might make that decision mutually more acceptable.—Reuter.

### NO EFFORTS AT MEDIATION MADE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Geneva.—Tewfik Rushdi Bey in a statement to the local Press alleges that the Council of the League has hitherto not attempted the role of mediation as the minutes of the meetings would testify and adds that in view of the conciliatory attitude adopted by Turkey in its letter of the 10th December to the Secretary-General it is impossible to declare that the Turkish delegation caused failure of the mediation.—Reuter.

### ISMET PASHA'S CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Constantinople.—In the National Assembly of Angora to-day Ismet Pasha while declining to express any opinion in regard to the outcome of the negotiations at Geneva, said that as telegraphic accounts gave an impression that the obduracy of the Turks was preventing a settlement despite the efforts at mediation by the League, he was obliged to state that hitherto no serious offer of mediation had been received and no proposal had been made furnishing a basis of understanding.—Reuter.

RUSHDI BEY AT PARIS.

Paris.—Rushdi Bey arrived here from Geneva and was met at the station by Abbas Hilmi. Rushdi Bey will confer with Fethy Bey on whom M. Briand has previously impressed the desirability of moderation in the Turkish attitude.—Reuter.

### CHANCES OF SETTLEMENT IMPROVE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The 'Morning Post's" Geneva correspondent states that a peaceful settlement of the Mosul dispute has been brought infinitely closer as the result of a series of conferences between the League officials, the Turks and the British delegates. The Turks are very anxious to secure an adjustment. The British have indicated they are willing to make concessions to meet Angora's views. It is understood that the Turks have favourably received the idea of the League making a majority or unanimous recommendation which will form the basis of independent Turco-British negotiations.—Reuter.

### TURKS GIVEN LAST CHANCE ?

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Paris.—In view of the intention attributed to Rushdi Bey as having other business here besides consultation with Fethi Bey, surprise is expressed at his departure, last evening, to Geneva without seeing the French statesmen.

"L'Echo De Paris" believes that M. Chicherin and M. Rakovsky participated in the Turkish negotiations and says the Turks intended to appeal to M. Briand on the basis of certain passages in the correspondence in connection with the Angora Agreement; but there is no question of France accepting any such engagement and the Turks are being given the last chance to show moderation.—Reuter.

## GERMAN BUDGET

### SUCCESS OF DAWES PLAN

### PROSPECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The report of Mr. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for the German reparation payments, on the first year of the working of the Dawes' plan shows that the plan has realised its objects in balancing the German budget and stabilising the German currency. A full provision has been made for a milliard gold marks which it is estimated Germany will be able to pay in the first year and although some money has not been handed over the balance is at the disposal of the Agent-General who pays a tribute to the manner in which the Germans co-operated in the work. The report expresses the opinion that Germany for some time to come must rely on long credits from abroad, but the prospects of a peaceful reconstruction in Europe are hopeful although Germany has still many difficulties to overcome.—Reuter.

## ALEPPO AND DAMASCUS.

### DE JOUVENEL'S STUDY OF SYRIA.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Beirut.—In a speech at a banquet given in his honour at Aleppo, M. de Jouvenel said Syria was calm except for the districts of Damascus and Jebel Druse where the minority was warring not against France but against Syria. Since his arrival in Aleppo he had heard persistent demands for the separation of Aleppo from Damascus. This, he said, was the result of the fratricidal war.—Reuter.

## OUT FOR DE JOUVENEL'S HEAD.

### BANDIT LEADER'S WARNING.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Hassan Kharrat, Moslem bandit leader operating in Chagour quarter of Damascus, has sent a letter to a local paper in which he states that he has detailed forty men to cut off M. de Jouvenel's head. He adds: "Here is our reply to his speeches."—Reuter.

## GRECO-BULGARIAN DISPUTE.

### LEAGUE COUNCIL'S VERDICT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Geneva.—The League Council has adopted the report of the sub-committee consisting of Sir Austen Chamberlain, M. Hymans and Count Ishi endorsing the findings of the Rumbold Commission on the Greco-Bulgarian dispute cabled on 3rd December.

Sir A. Chamberlain as rapporteur reading the report said that the invasion of the Bulgarian territory was unjustified. Greece had acted without premeditation, but it was unnecessary in order to reoccupy the little post and overcome few men to undertake operations over twenty kilometres. An indemnity of thirty million levas should be paid within two months.—Reuter.

## BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA.

### INDIA'S IMPORT OF GOLD.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The report of Mr. C. M. Ainscough, British Trade Commissioner in India on the British trade with India in 1924-25, has been issued by the Department of the Overseas Trade. The report incidentally remarks that the artificial bolstering up of the prices of Lancashire cloth by short-time working has effectually prevented India's purchasing its accumulated requirements and points out that India's net import of gold in 1924-25 amounted to 50 millions sterling. Thus there is an accumulation of buying power for Lancashire to take an advantage of when it can reduce the prices of piece-goods.—Reuter.

## PERSIAN ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Teheran.—The Constituent Assembly, having finished its work of the transfer of the Crown of Persia to Reza Shah Pehlevi, has been dissolved. His Majesty will hold his first public Court on Wednesday, 16th December, taking the oath of the office on Tuesday before Parliament.—Reuter.

## CABLE ITEMS.

Rome.—The Chamber by 262 votes to nine adopted the Government Bill providing for compulsory arbitration in all industrial disputes.—Reuter.

Madrid.—Ex-Premier Maura is dead.—Reuter.

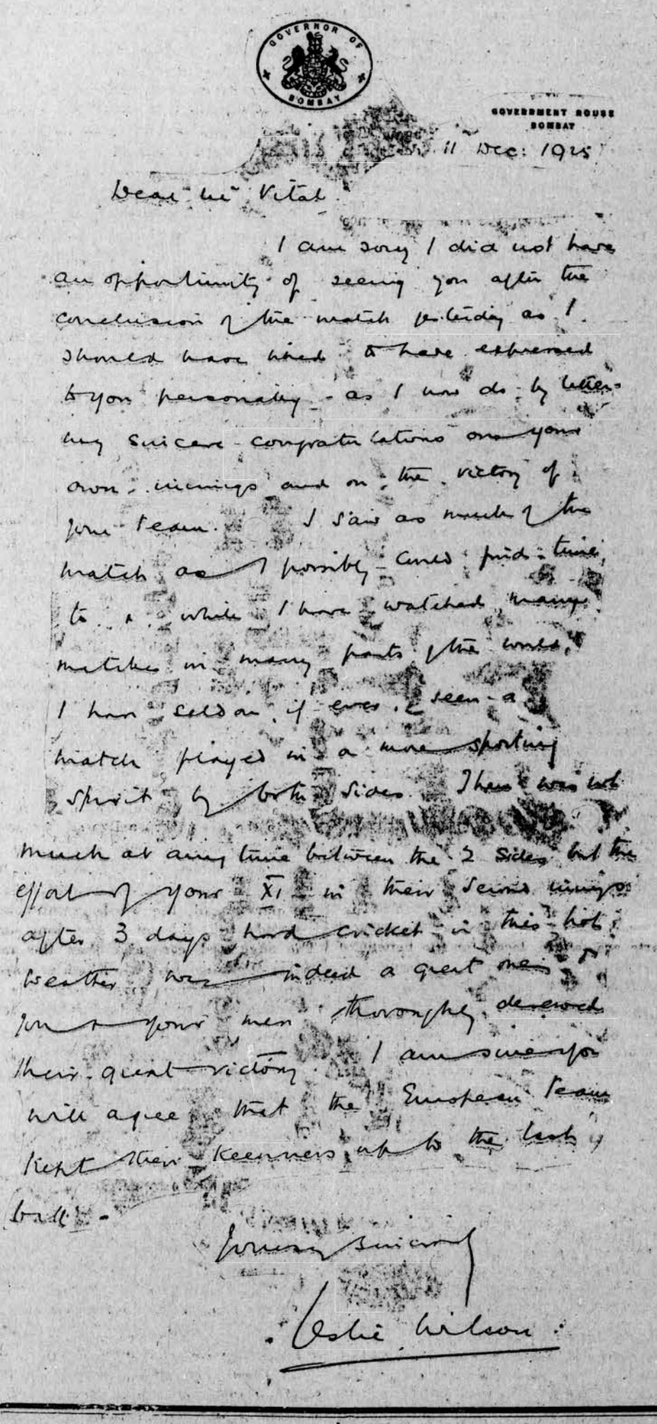
Marchese de Pinedo in an interview in London stated that probably within three years Italy would have inaugurated her own Eastern service along the route he followed in his recent flight and would soon link up with the contemplated British Kantara-Karachi service.—Reuter.

# HINDUS' "GREAT VICTORY."

## GOVERNOR'S FELICITATIONS.

### FAC-SIMILE OF LETTER TO P. VITHAL.

The following is a fac-simile of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson's letter written to Mr. P. Vithal, the Hindu skipper, congratulating him and his team on their "Great Victory", as the Governor calls it, in the last Quadrangular Cricket Tournament:—


GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT HOUSE BOMBAY
11 Dec: 1925
Dear Mr Vital
I am sorry I did not have an opportunity of seeing you after the conclusion of the match yesterday as I should have liked to have expressed to you personally as I was do by letter my sincere congratulations on your own innings and on the victory of your team. I saw as much of the match as I possibly could and think that to a large extent the result was due to the fact that you had watched many matches in many parts of the world. I have seldom if ever seen a match played in a more sporting spirit by both sides. There was not much at any time between the 2 sides but the effort of your XI in their second innings after 3 days hard cricket in this hot weather was indeed a great one for your men thoroughly deserved their great victory. I am sure you will agree that the European team kept their keenness up to the last ball.
Yours sincerely
Leslie Wilson

## CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR DELEGATES.

The Publicity Commissioner, Cawnpore Congress, writes as follows:—

Delegates to the Cawnpore Congress are requested to note that they shall have to pay Rs. 5 along with their delegation fee, unless we are informed by the 15th instant, that they have made separate arrangements for their stay.

If information is received from the intending visitors with advance money, arrangements will be made for their accommodation. For those giving information in time, bungalows are being secured. Gentlemen requiring accommodation in bungalows, family quarters, and also those requiring other facilities such as cars, furniture and servants, should at once write to the Secretary, Accommodation Committee.

Delegates and visitors to the Cawnpore Congress are requested to affix their address-cards to their bundles and trunks, etc., or have some such other distinctive mark as to make them easily distinguishable in case they are lost, misplaced or mixed up.

Separate kitchens to suit different tastes are being arranged. The proprietor of the Civil and Military Hotel will cater for Mohammedans.

The monopoly of bill-posting in the Congress compound has been given to Messrs. K. T. Dongre and Co., of Dongre's Balamrit, Girgaum, Bombay. Advertisers desiring to post their bills (posters) should apply for terms to the said firm.

### PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME.

The Publicity Commissioner, Reception Committee, Cawnpore Congress, wires from Cawnpore:—

The following is the provisional programme of the Cawnpore Confress Week.

Arrival of the President, Mahatmaji, Lahan, on the 23rd instant. All-India Congress Committee meeting and Subjects Committee meeting on 24th noon, Subjects Committee meeting on 25th, Congress opening day on 26th, Congress sitting on 27th, 28th and 29th if necessary. Hindu Sabha on 25th. Khilafat Conference on 24th and 25th. Rashtra Bhasha Sammelin on 25th night. Depressed Classes Conference on 25th at 9 a.m. Sweepers Conference on 26th night. Spiritual Conference and Local Boards Conference on 27th Rajput Dharma Sabha on 28th and 29th.

## CASE AGAINST MR. PLEYDELL.

### MR. CRAIK SWEARS IGNORANCE.

SIMLA, Dec. 14.

In connection with the list of witnesses submitted by Mansal Pleydell, Mr. Craik, Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, has filed an affidavit that he has no personal knowledge whatever of the incident resulting in the cooly's death or of any facts pertaining to the case. Consequently, he could not give any evidence that could be relevant at the trial. In the course of a telegram to the District Magistrate, Mr. Craik fears his name has been included in the list for purposes of vexation or delay.—A.P.

## RUBBER PLANTATION.

### SUCCESS OF BUD-GRAFTING.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The "Financial Times" publishes a special plantation rubber supplement including articles by experts from Malaya and ash-plant mycologist of South India who writes on bud-grafting. In the editorial the journal says that it is a little disconcerting to find that the Dutch Indies have made considerably more progress in bud-grafting than Malaya. Elsewhere the results are hitherto highly encouraging and seem to show that bud-grafting will loom very large in the future planting developments. The article concludes with paying a tribute to the Ceylon estates as models of efficiency and good cultivation.—Reuter.

## NO CLEMENCY

### BENGAL DETENUES.

### WINTERTON HECKLED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Thurtle asked if Government was prepared to suggest to Government of India that the time had arrived for the release of Indians detained without trial under the Bengal Criminal Ordinance Act of 1818.

Earl Winterton replied in the negative.

Mr. Thurtle asked if these men could not be accorded the elementary right of being brought to trial.

Earl Winterton replied in the negative and added that Lord Birkenhead was not aware of any circumstances having occurred since the debate in the last session to alter the decision of the Government of India.

Col. Wedgwood asked whether the appointment of the new Viceroy would not make a suitable occasion for the exercise of clemency.

Earl Winterton said that it seemed to be a big question which did not arise out of the question on the paper. He could only say that Lord Birkenhead was not prepared to make any such recommendation.

Mr. Scurr asked the Speaker when it would be possible to discuss the motion in Mr. Scurr's name for an address to His Majesty the King to grant clemency.

The Speaker said there did not seem to be much time at present avaiable.—Reuter.

## INDIAN CIVIL SERVICES.

### BILL PASSES WITHOUT AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Indian Services Bill has been passed by the Standing Committee without any amendment.—Reuter.

## DETAILS OF S. I. R. DISASTER.

### A JOINT ENQUIRY.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

In connection with the train disaster near Pattukotti station details received here show that owing to continuous rain one tank in the neighbourhood was flooded and on the night of the accident it reached and water washed away the railway line to a length of twelve feet. The driver of the train was not aware of the line being damaged but was driving the train at a low speed. The engine derailed at the breach and when the driver attempted to apply the brake four of the vehicles immediately behind crashed into the engine and were telescoped.

Lt.-Col. Cowie, Senior Inspector of Railways, has left for the scene of accident and a number of railway officials who were camping on the night off accident at Adirampatnam a few stations from Pattukottai also went to the spot after information had reached them. Railway authorities are doing all they possibly can for the injured passengers. A joint enquiry by the heads of the departments which has been ordered by the Agent will take place to-morrow at the spot of the accident.—A. P.

### THROUGH RUNNING TO-DAY.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Divisional Superintendent, S. I. Railway, wires from Pattukottai under date 12th December:—In continuation of my wire of yesterday, through running will be restared from 9 a.m. on 14th instant between 3 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Normal train service will be resumed but No. 55 up mixed will terminate at Mutupet and No. 54 down will start from that station.—A. P.

### BREACHES RESTORED.

The Divisional Superintendent, Madura (S. I. Railway) wires on December 14:—The breaches between Tiruppuvanam and Partibanur have been restored and all trains run between Madura and Partibanur except Nos. 3 and 4 which terminate at and start from Madura. Nos. 1 and 2 boat mails resumed running from to-day on Madura-Dhanushkodi section and will be transhipped over the breached spot between Partibanur and Paramagudi.—A. P.

### ROUTE TO CEYLON DIVERTED.

MADRAS, Dec. 14

The route to Ceylon by the South Indian Railway has now been diverted from Tuticorin to Colombo instead of from Dhanushkodi. There is steamer service from Tuticorin only on Wednesdays and Saturdays for which the passengers will have to start from Madras, Egmore, either by Tuesday's boat mail or Friday's mail.—A. P.

### ITALY'S DEBT TO U. S.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Rome.—Voluntary subscriptions raised by Italians to pay Italy's debt to America have passed ninety million lire.—Reuter.

## THE SITUATION IN MOMBASA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Special for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

The first thing that I was told when landing in Mombasa was that there was a split in the East African Indian Congress Camp and that two parties had been formed,—one called the "Indian Association" and the other called the "Indian National Association." Indeed, there was the evidence of this before I left the ship; because special representatives from the two parties came to meet me, each carrying special invitations.

The only possible way out of the difficulty was for me to promise to meet both parties together and in the afternoon of the day of my arrival we had a meeting. Mr. M. A. Desai had come down from Nairobi and was present and we were able to do a great deal to break down the barrier between the two parties. Before I left, I had the welcome news that the split was practically healed and the breach no longer existed! I cannot tell you how thankful I was!

It is impossible to describe what harm these divisions make and how Government itself in a place like Kenya is not averse from taking advantage of them. This, by itself, should prevent them from happening: but, last time, I was called in to act as peacemaker at Kampala in Uganda; and this year it has been the same thing at Mombasa. I do earnestly hope that the whole thing is now over!

With regard to Indian affairs, there is evidently a lull here, and it looks as if the planters and the Government had combined to enforce it. This will not be amiss, if it does not mean that Lord Delamere and his party are using the interval for their own purposes. It would seem likely, that after the census has been taken next year (1926)—as an interim census—the figures will be used if possible, in order to bring in a new Immigration Restriction Bil. But I have some hope that the figures will not bear out any such contention. Nevertheless, we should all be on our guard, and remember that nothing can ever compare for harmfulness with an Immigration Restriction Bill of an anti-Indian character. Every resistance must be offered if such a Bill ever comes forward.

## SKEEN COMMITTEE.

### FIRST SITTING IN PURDAH.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Dec. 14.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee met this morning after a lapse of over two months. It met for a short time and that too in "purdah". All the members except Capt. Banerjee were present. The sitting was devoted to the discussion of the winter programme and other preliminaries. Pandit Motilal and Mr. Jinnah arrived only this morning. The former is staying with Mr. Patel while the latter is putting up at the Cecil Hotel.

## RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

### CREATION OF ESTATE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Paris.—Political importance is attached to the fact that M. Briand gave a luncheon to M. Chicherin and M. Rakovsky, at which M. Herriot and M. Demonzie who were previously associated with the Franco-Soviet negotiations were present. After lunch M. Briand and M. Chicherin held a private conversation. It is believed that the latter displayed a desire for the creation of an entente sealed by an agreement which would be followed by a similar one with Britain and other Western Powers. A further interview is probable in the mid-week.

"Le Journal" says the vital points for the French side are an honest settlement of the Russian debt to France, re-entry of Russia into European politics and formal Soviet repudiation of the activities of the Third Internationale.—Reuter.

### LUCKNOW MUNICIPALITY CHAIRMAN.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 14.

The newly constituted Municipal Board of Lucknow met for the first time this morning to elect the chairman. Only two names were proposed. Rai Bahadur Pandit Trilokinath Bhargava was elected by a majority of 21 votes. The Swarajist member Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra got only one vote.—A. P.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir John Muffey left Belvedere on Saturday.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman left Government House, Patna, on Monday.

Sir Frank Newnes and Lady Newnes arrived to stay at Belvedere, on Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary and Captains K. E. Previté and O. L. Paget Aides-de-Camp left Bombay on Monday by the British India Steam Navigation Company's S. S. 'Vita' for Karachi.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta will leave Bombay on 17th night. He will be at Ahmedabad on 18th and 19th, at Nadiad and Kaira on 20th and 21st, at Godhra and Dohad on 22nd and 23rd, at Broach and Surat on 24th, 25th and 26th and at Amalner and Dhulia on the 27th instant. The tour is in connection with his scheme for famine prevention, especially wells for drinking water and irrigation.

His Excellency the Viceroy received General Sir Baber Shumsher Jung Rana Bahadur on Sunday.

## BABY WEEK IN BOMBAY

### CORPORATION SANCTION RS. 5,000.

### PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. VANDALISM

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The South African deputation which was present in the Corporation Hall was wished success in its mission by the President, at the commencement of the proceedings.

BABY WEEK IN BOMBAY

The Corporation considered a letter from Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir stating that it was decided to organise Baby Week (incorporating public health) in Bombay during early part of 1926. Last year about 95,000 people attended the different centres, and this year it was proposed to do expensive work for stamping out malaria. Since other Municipalities were helping the movement liberally Mrs. Cowasji asked that the Corporation might also contribute something.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that a sum of Rs. 5,000 be given for the National Baby Week, and that the President, Mr. Boman Behram and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay to be elected on the Working Committee of that organisation.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, opposing on principle, said they ought not to be charitable at other people's expense. The Health Department was already doing work for malaria and he did not think they should give any amount to the organisation for malaria work.

Dr. R. M. Mistry supported, also Mr. P. J. Marzaban on the ground that the work done was of a useful nature.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, opposing moved that the item be transferred to January agenda.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, seconding said they should be more guided by facts and figures than mere sentiments and he did not think they should vote away the sum unless they knew more about their (Municipal) finance.

Sir V. A. Dabholker said they were not giving merely Rs. 5,000 but Rs. 15,000 as they were giving free milk and other things to babies. The Baby Week was not known to poor people at all in the north of the Island, and he opposed both the proposition and the amendment.

Mr. H. P. Mody supporting said the movement was for the good of the poor people in the city.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla supporting said it was a laudable object which they were asked to help.

The Commissioner said he had opposed the grant last year, but seeing the work done by the organisation, he was convinced that many people took interest in the show. The Health Officer was represented on the Committee, and knew what malaria work was done by it.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey regretted that while they were wasting a great deal of money in giving addresses to Viceroy, they were opposing a subsidy of Rs. 5,000!

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposing said for all practical purposes C. J. Hall was outside Bombay and the rest of the city was untouched by any show there. The show was more or less a pastime and amusement, and the people had nothing to do with it.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said he had been to one of the shows and it was merely a society gala day. He was told by two officers there that if they wanted to spend their money on an utterly useless show it was the Baby Week. He suggested that the Standing Committee should consider the matter before sanctioning the amount.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai supported the proposition.

After Mr. Byramji had replied the proposition was put to vote and carried.

CENTRAL PRESS AND CHARNI ROAD GARDEN

Dr. A. Viegas moved: That with reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated the 26th November 1925, the President be requested to communicate to Government the Corporation's respectful, but strong, emphatic and unqualified protest against the manner in which they have disregarded the unanimous opinion of the Corporation, the public and the press that the Charni Road Garden should not be encroached upon for the erection of a building for locating the Government Central Press on a portion of the Garden and to request Government once again to reconsider their decision and to abandon the scheme. That a deputation of Councillors be appointed to wait by permission on His Excellency the Governor to lay this grievance of the citizens before him.

Mr. S. N. Silam seconded and the proposition was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

## ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

### VICEROY OPENS ANNUAL MEETING.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy opened the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon this morning in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. His Excellency Lord Lytton was present at the opening of the proceedings. There were also present Hon. Sir Charles Innes, Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir Hugh Stephenson, Mr. J. Donald, Maharajah Khaunish Chandra Roy and Mr. G. P. Roy. Mr. Kenneth Campbell, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in welcoming the Viceroy expressed his rejoicing at the progress which Her Excellency Lady Reading had made since her recent serious illness. The Viceroy then delivered his speech.

Mr. Grantham on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce moved that "this Association recommends to the Government of India that the imposition of super-tax on companies in India be discontinued at an early date." He said it was true that super-tax was now levied at the so-called flat rate on the whole of the profits of a company with a free half lakh and not at a graded scale of rates on the undistributed profits of a company. They contended that the principle of the tax was unsound and the free half lakh had the effect of making the tax a graded tax instead of flat rate tax. The total income of the average investor was below the super-tax mark. Why then should he be called upon to pay super-tax in regard to that portion of his income which was invested in companies? Sir William Currie seconded the motion which was carried.—A. P.

### VICEROY'S SPEECH.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his speech at the opening of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to-day referred to the general course of trade in the present year and said:—

"It could hardly, perhaps, be expected that the high water-mark of last year's activity could be consistently maintained. Some pause was in fact evident in the first few months of the year 1925-26 and the bulk of trade moving was somewhat less than in the same period of the previous year. The wheat harvest also did not fulfil its early promise. Nevertheless as the cold weather started, goods began to move more easily and during the last four months railway earnings have exceeded those of the same period of last year. The price of several commodities has fallen. The Tariff Board reported in July that the heavy imports of iron and steel of last year had been absorbed into consumption and that stocks had returned to normal. The more remarkable items of the changes in prices have been the rise in the price of raw jute due to a short crop and fall in the price of raw cotton, piece goods and coal.

CURRENCY COMMISSION

"Other features" continued the Viceroy, "calling for observation are the continued stability of exchange and the hope of improvement in the mill situation in Bombay following on the cessation of the strike. I recognise that there has been considerable depression in business in Bombay, but I trust fortune may now take a turn for the better and that the outlook may prove more hopeful. Generally speaking it would appear that in India as a whole there is abundant business to be done and though the margin of profit will doubtless be less than in some past years the volume of demand at present and the atmosphere are favourable for steady, if slow, expansion of activity. The year has been marked by two events of outstanding importance in their possible reactions on trade and commerce. I allude to the arrival of the Currency Commission in India and to the suspension of the cotton excise duty. The enquiry which the Commission have undertaken of advising on the complicated and technical issues of currency and exchange is a most arduous task and I trust that the freest and fullest assistance will be given to the Right Hon. Hilton Young and his colleagues in their investigations. I need hardly point out that the decisions which will be arrived at on their recommendations must necessarily be of the greatest importance to commercial interests and to the development of India's resources. I feel sure that this aspect of their labours will be realised by all members of the commercial community and I look to them to give the Commission the benefit of their own knowledge and experience. I am confident that the commission will make a most valuable contribution to the solution of these problems which are of special difficulty and affect the general prosperity of the country in a marked degree.

EXCISE DUTY

As regards the cotton excise duty the statement issued by me at the time of the promulgation of the ordinance will have made the reasons for my actions clear. My Government was under a promise to remit the duty when financial considerations permitted its removal. At the time of last budget we decided that considerations did not permit removal at that time and that preference in using surplus must be given to the remission of provincial contributions. The Legislative Assembly at the time made gestures in favour of abolition but were in substance in agreement with the course then taken. Meanwhile the situation of the mill industry in Bombay became serious. In September last the Assembly again discussed the question of the duty and voted for its suspension with the full cognizance that suspension would involve abolition. It was the middle of the financial year and the position as regards prospects and commitments was still uncertain. Ordinarily legislation for the ablition of taxation would properly come under consideration only at budget time. We were not prepared on the data then available to commit ourselves in September last to abolition of the duty in the next buget and it was idle to consider suspensions unless it was to be followed immediately by proposals for abolition. Later when the year had declared itself more fully and we had more detailed estimates before us of financial prospects we determined that no serious financial risk would be incurred by suspending the duty forthwith for the remainder of the year with the intention of proposing abolition in the next year and after consultation with my Government and reference to the Secretary of State and with their full approval I at once took the step of promulgating on ordinance to suspend the duty with effect from the 1st of this month. In view of various observations in the press I desire to emphasise that the statement issued by me with the ordinance contains, a plain recital of the facts and reasons that led to my action. No conditions, express or implied, are attached to the suspension. The beneficial effect of this action in the situation in Bombay was immediate. I have seen gratified to observe that the owners lost no time in meeting the grievances of the mill-hands and restoring the cut in wages. The strike has ended and the mills are at work again. The Associated Chambers have no doubt also read the statement issued at Manchester by the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturer's Association on December 1st and have appreciated, as I have, the frank acceptance by Lancashire interests of the action we have adopted to carry out a long-standing promise and to ease the difficulties of our mill industry in India. I do not propose to dwell on the agenda before you, save to express my gratification on observing that it includes a resolution regarding agriculture.

(Message incomplete)

## IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF MAHATMAJI.

(Continued from page 6.)

and gentle beauty while a blow was being struck at the very vital core of national self-respect. Truly it has been said that neither an individual nor a nation would ever come to the stage of close introspection unless they passed through the crucible of sorrow and gloom. Introspection is the first stage of conversion and this last stage cannot come on unless there is a close clear and frank analysis of one's own feelings and sentiments and one's external conditions. The knout of the victor induced such an introspection where pleasant sophistries had naturally failed hitherto. The conviction was brought home that the condition which was considered ideal was the worst that could have happened to any people. People living in the land of lotus-eaters refused to be roused from their tropical drowsiness and indolence into which they had fallen through the mesmeric influences of their conquerors. A breach was made through this circle of hypnotism only when machine-guns poured their relentless stream of burning lead in the bodies of some of our near and dear ones and the callousness of myrmidons of Imperialism ripped open the veils from faces which could be seen only in the intimacy and sacred privacy of homes. It was then that the humble and lowly-clad stranger from South Africa rebuked his countrymen by asking them "Were you serpents that you crawled on your bellies at the point of foreign bayonets?" The iron penetrated his soul and he felt that the home, family, even the world were all meaningless to him till in his Motherland existed conditions which made all this a mockery. When Prince Gautama who was carefully secluded by his father from seeing all the ugly sights of the earth happened to see one after the other an old tottering man and a funeral procession the iron of the world entered his soul and he bid farewell to all whom he considered his nearest and dearest ones. The Stranger from South Africa was already an anchorite and a hermit and the sorrows of the world had already formed a responsive chord in his heart. All that, however, was but a preparation for the Mission which in the inscrutable ways of Providence was to fall to him to fulfill, just as the thirty years passed on His carpenter's bench and stool was but a preparation to the Prince of Peace for the Divine Mission He was entrusted with. When the supreme Call comes, Buddha leaves his palace, young queen and child, Christ leaves His lowly carpenter's shed and Mahatmaji leaves his satyagrah ashram—all to do the bidding of "Our Father which art in Heaven."

## ALL-INDIA SPIRITUALISTIC CONFERENCE.

Spiritulism is a science of recent growth in Europe and eminent Scientists like Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir William Richet are systematically studying it and making experiments in the field. The efforts of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in the field of spiritualism are too well known to be mentioned here. In India efforts are being made to promote the study of spiritualism by Mr. V. D. Rishi, who recently attended the World's Spiritualistic Congress held at Paris. The theory of the feasibility of communicating with departed persons cannot be dismissed as a fake. As India is the home of the occult there is a wide field for systematic and scientific study of spiritualism here. We understand the All-India Spiritualistic Conference will meet at Cawnpore during Congress week under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., and it is to be hoped that a permanent institution for the study of spiritualism will be founded in this country.

The Burma "Gazette" extra-ordinary of Monday states that the Government offices throughout Burma will be closed on the 17th December on account of the funeral of Her Late Highness the Ex-Queen Supayalat of Burma.—A.P.

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

### MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

PUSA, Dec. 11.

The meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India closed to-day after a busy session of five days devoted to the discussions of the problems of agricultural development in India. To-day's proceedings mainly consisted in discussions of resolutions. Dr. Mann in presenting the report of the Committee on the adoption of measures to save crops from the depredations of wild animals gave an idea of the extent of damage done by these animals. The annual damage directly due to wild pigs and associated animals Bombay was estimated at 70 lakhs rupees. The committee recommended that an especially suitable officer should be deputed to study the life history of the wild pig. The study should be undertaken by the central Government.

Mr. Afzal Hussain in seconding the adoption of the report laid stress on the study of the habits of animals and concerted action between officials of the department and people, Mr. Dobbs moved a resolution for the appointment of a special officer to study the habits of different animals causing damage to crops. Both the report and the resolution were adopted.

Mr. Milne moved the resolution: (a) That the Board notes with approval the progress made by the Central and Provincial Governments and by Indian States since the last meeting of the Board of Agriculture in developing animal husbandry and dairying and recommends that in general the present work in this direction be continued and intensified. The Board approves of the action taken by certain local Governments and Indian States in appointing provincial cattle committees to consider the important manner of developing the cattle and dairying industries and recommends that early action be taken to give effect to the recommendations made in the report of the cattle committee appointed by Bihar and Orissa Government (c) that the Board recommends that both public and private schemes having in view the development of local breeds of cattle for both dairying and draught purposes should be sympathetically considered by local Governments and so far as possible put into practice; it supports cordially the schemes outlined by the representatives of the Punjab and Madras. (d) The Board affirms the resolution passed by the Board of Agriculture in India in 1922 to the effect that a live stock expert should be appointed by the Department of Agriculture in those provinces in which that has not been already done. After some discussion the resolution was adopted. —A. P.

## BERAR AND C. P. HINDU CONFERENCE.

### MR. JAVAKAR'S ADVICE TO MODERNISE HINDUISM.

AMRAOTI, Dec. 14

The Berar and C. P. (Marathi) Hindu Social Conference commenced its first sitting yesterday in the Ganesh Theatre under the Presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayaker, of Bombay. Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsle of Nagpur was the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Jayaker in the course of his presidential address emphasised the need of broadening the basis of Hinduism especially on the social side. He said the time had come when that aspect of religion which was concerned with individual purification and spiritual advancement should be regarded as a matter of one's own personal relationship with God to be nursed and developed within the sanctity and privacy of one's own innermost being. Once this relationship was established and satisfied there, were several duties towards one's fellowmen the basis of which required a broadening and liberalising. The foundation of such broadening can be safely found in the belief that all castes and communities were socially equal and were given equal opportunities of social development. "I am not prepared" said Mr. Jayaker "to say that Hinduism had not such a basis in the days when it was the religion of a free, happy and contented people, but without going into this historical question I feel certain that the time has come when such a basis has to be found at the present time for that ancient faith". He appealed to the higher castes to drop their social isolation and to make a deliberate attempt to draw within the civilising processes and cultural benefits of Hindu social life as many persons as they could. For this purpose he suggested the pouplariring of the study of Sanskrit among the communities which had so far been kept away from it. That language, he said, opened the door to all that is lofty and noble in Hinduism and the higher castes had no right to bar the door against anyone willing to study it. He even went to the length of suggesting that the study of Sanskrit should be made compulsory for all Hindu students. He concluded with pointing out that though the movement in Berar might have been introduced to occupy a midway position between the conservatism of the Hindu Mahashabha and the boldness of the social reform movement initiated by the late Justice Ranade it would have to justify its existence to-day mainly by its vogour and vitality. The draft resolutions proposed by the Reception Committee, he said were not forward enough but they might be acceptable to a large number of social reformers if they had the effect of carrying with them large numbers of the Hindu community in Berar which had so far kept away from all notions of social reform on modern lines.—A. P.

## BOMBAY'S CRYING NEED.

### MR. NARIMAN ON BUILDING CONCERT HALLS.

The annual concert organised by Miss Phikaji L. Palamkote in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund" was held on Sunday last at the Town Hall under the presidency of Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, when an interesting programme of choice music was successfully gone through. The first item on the programme was Beethoven's moonlight sonata (a piano solo) which was ably rendered by Miss Palamkote herself. It was followed by a song (Cherry's "Shells of ocean) in which the Misses Mody, Mistry, Chowna, Rozario and Shroff acquitted themselves creditably. Prof. T. A. Noronha's violin solo was well received by the huge audience. Then followed two interesting items, viz., Piano Trio by the Misses Khambatta, Chowna and Mistry and Misses Modi and Panday. After ten minutes' interval the second part opened by Miss Palamkote playing a pianto solo (Lescheitzky's andante finale de Lucia di Lammermoor) *by the left hand only*— a treat which was immensely appreciated by lovers of real music, and was one which music enthusiasts in Bombay have seldom, if ever, the opportunity to hear and see. Another item that enthusiasm in the audience was Prof. Noronha's violin solo (Dedla's). The tragic piece the "Death of Nelson" was rendered very thrillingly, by the five "Graces" who had performed the second item of the first part. "In honour's cause my life was pass'd. In honour's cause I fall at last,"—and "For England, home and beauty" touched the hearts of the hearers.

Each and every item of the programme was well rendered which reflected great credit not only to Miss Palamkote who had taken great trouble in training her pupil's in piano playing but also to Prof. Noronha who, in the brief period of eight months had trained pupils in songs.

After the programme, Mr. Khurshed Nariman complimented Miss Palamkote for showing such remarkable zeal in training pupils in the divine art of music even at such an advanced age, and was thus rendering a valuable service to the Parsi community. A good concert hall for a city of Bombay was a crying need. He regretted to find that lakhs of rupees had been wasted on building race course structures and also on a structure at Apollo Bunder called "the Gateway of India." If the sum wasted on these structures had been used for national purposes, they would have concert halls in all wards of the city besides building many useful institutions. He appealed to Bombay to help Miss Palamkote in her endeavours to have a concert hall, and he hoped that when next year Miss Palamkote organised her concert it would be held in the Concert Hall.

Then the Certificates for Miss Palamkote's pupils who had passed the Trinity College of Music examinations were distributed by Mrs. Forbes. Mr. K. J. B. Wadia then thanked the Chairman for presiding over the function and wished that Miss Palamkote would live for many more years to continue the training of the divine ast of music. Mr. Nariman then presented a fine artificial bouquet prepared by Mr. Hormasji Ardesher Dubash, the well-known florist, to Miss Palamkote wishing that like the flowers her love for music would be unfading.

Mr. Wadia in the course of his speech thanked all who had taken trouble to make the concert successful—to Messrs. Rose for kindly giving their piano for use that evening, gratis, to the donors, to Mr. C. Forbes, and Mr. Dubash for his bouquet. Mr. Dubash, it may be added was instrumental in getting some donations for the Fund. Donations to the fund and the concert hall proceeds were taken announced, totalling Rs. 752. Miss Palamkote had given upto 1924 Rs. 20,146 and including the sum of Rs. 752 the total sum given away by Miss Palamkote in charity comes to nearly Rs. 21,000.

CERTIFICATES.

The following are the certificates of the Trinity College of Music, London distributed:—

SENIOR:—Miss Daulat R. Mistry, Miss Goolbanoo H. Jasubhoy.

INTERMEDIATE:—Miss Peroja N. Mody, Miss Mehra R. Vatchagandhi.

JUNIOR:—Miss Dina E. Billimoria, Miss Jer S. Khambattat, Miss Peroja A. Narielwalla, Miss Jerbanoo K. Panday, Miss Perin D. Romer, Miss Sophie Rozario.

PREPARATORY:—Miss Perin P. Shroff, Miss Dina E. Billimoria, Miss Hilla E. Mistry, and Miss Jer S. Khamwatta.

FIRST STEP:—Miss Mehra H. Chowna

## ADDRESS TO PERSIAN GENERAL.

The Persian community in Bombay mustered in strength at Mr. Dehdashti' bungalow on Malabar Hill on Sunday afternoon to present an address to Prince Mahomed Mirza who is a General in the Persian Army, and is making a short stay in Bombay. The Prince arrived in India to take an active interest in the recent Frontier manoeuvres, and was the guest of the Government of India during the military operations.

Among the prominent Persians present were:—H. E. the Persian Consul, Aga Ali Neemazee Aga Aziz Khan, Mahomed Jaffer Shustary, Aga Mahomed Shustary, Hajee Mirza Hashim Isphani, Aga Mahomed Jaffer Moolo, Hajee Mahomed Hashan Dastody, Hajee Ebrahim Bushari, Hajee Mahomed Rezak Bushari, Hajee Mahomed Hassan Coochick, Aga Mirza Abdulla Kazarani, Aga Mahomed Hasan Shirazi, Hajee Ali Mahomed Sherazi, Hajee Mahomed Ghazanfar, Hajee Sait Syed Abdul Russool Yazdee, Haji Ali Kermanee, Hajee Mahomed Ali Shirazee, Hajee Abdul Nabee Shirazee, Abbas Aga Neemazee, Mirza Abdul Hamid Neemazee, Hajee Aga Laree, Aga Mirza Vallee, Tahasee, Hajee Mahomed Sadick Shustary, Hajee Mirza Ebrahim Shirazee.

The address was presented to the Prince in a small silver casket, beautifully inscribed in Persian. It was read in Persian by Mr. Isfani, a well-known merchant of Bombay and replied to by the Prince in Persian. Prince Mahomed Mirza thanked the gathering for the honour they had done him on the occasion, and assured them that he would never forget to support the interests in Persia of the Persian community in Bombay.

After partaking of refreshments, the meeting dispersed, amid cheers for the Prince.

## NO DRINK REVENUE

### C. R. SUGGESTS CHALLENGE BUDGET.

### PROGRAMME FOR COUNCILS.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar writes from the Pudupaliyam Ashram to the "Swarajya":—

The Congress reached the height of its popular influence during the last six years not because it was a representative organisation of the people but because of strenuous service rendered by its leaders and workers in matters directly affecting the people. The Congress is now full of pulitical controversies of the first order, but in respect of service actively undertaken touching the masses, little can be claimed. This is in my humble opinion a great mistake. The Congress is now practically living on its past capital of service rendered. This cannot last long.

Now that Khaddar is seperated off from Congress work and is looked after by the independent Spinners' Association, it is necessary that the Congress should have a programme of its own, of service to the people, which is suitable to its revised constitution. It should put forward a Council programme touching the hearths and lives of the masses, the poorest in the land concentrating on it all its energy for a time and putting heart and soul into it. It is not merely a question of logicality. It is a problem of revivification and development of strength.

I suggest a programme of Total Prohibition. The Congress which now controls election and Council work should devise means to compel legislation totally phohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants and call for the preparation of the Budget on that basis. The vast majority of people rich and poor, to whateper community thep may belong would support measures of legislation and administration undertaken for this great reform.

Not twenty years hence but at once must be the objective and a Challenge Budget should be prepared on the basis of No-Drink-Revenue and the country agitated from one end to the other over such an election programme.

There can be no more suitable time for ridding India of the Drink curse and saving our people from one great source of chronic misery. The effects of the great spiritualising wave of non-co-operation are still with us. A few years hence we may have to begin it all over again. It seems criminal to neglect this opportunity.

It is not enough merely to include such a programme. The essential requisite is iron-willed leadership and concentration. What is wanted is an undiluted single issue and the rest and other steps only afterwards.

Without service rendered to the people, no live popular influence can be attained and without that compelling force of mass influence no heed will be paid by the Government of England to our claims for Swaraj or for anything else.

## MR. CHOITHRAMS SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your report in "The Chronicle" of my speech on Hindu Sanghatan delivered on the 9th instant in Marwadi Vidyalaya contains some misstatements I have been reported to have said that in Karachi they (Muslims) had passed a resolution that no urinal shall face the west because Mecca was in that direction. What I said was that a Mahomedan Municipal Councillor had sent a resolution in Hyderabad Municipality that a urinal should not be constructed facing the west as Kaaba was in that direction. It is further reported that I said that paradoxically enough the Sanghatan movement started in the Punjab, the U.P., and the Sindh where Hindus are in minority. I did not say that Hindus of U.P. were in minority. I spoke of the Sanghatan movement having been started in the Punjab and Sindh where Hindus were in minority. I said further that it had spread in U.P. also owing to Mahomedan aggressiveness.

I hope you will kindly correct the misstatements and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

CHOITHRAM P. GIDWANI.

# CURRENCY COMMISSION

## BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' EVIDENCE

### INJURIOUS EFFECT OF OF 1-6 RATE ON COTTON INDUSTRY.

In their written evidence tendered to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association observe as follows:—

In the opinion of my Committee the time has now arrived for a concerted attempt to be made to solve the currency problem of the country.

They further consider that the two main essentials for the permanent solution of the Currency problems are:—

(a) The introduction of a true gold standard in India, with the value of the rupee fixed at a rate which will correspond with countries where currency has returned to its normal value. With the rupee exchange at the present rate 100 U. S. A. Gold Dollars are worth Rs. 272.4 as against Rs. 207.8 in January, 1914. From this it would seem that the present value of the rupee is far too high unless the Government of India are in a position to show that the U.S.A. has a depreciated currency.

(b) That the rupee exchange rate should not be liable to large fluctuations.

If the value of the rupee were fixed at 1/6 gold my Committee believe that in the event of two successive failures of the monsoon it would be found impossible to maintain its parity. The present rupee-sterling exchange rate has only been possible because India has had four successive good monsoons. For these main reasons my Committee are convinced that it at a higher value would be inadvisable to stabilise the rupee at 1/4 gold, a rate which it was found possible to maintain for more than twenty years previous to the War.

In connexion with the subsidiary problems with which the Currency Commission is confronted, my Committee desire to make the following suggestions:—

(1) That the token value of the rupee in terms of gold should be fixed at a rate not higher than 1/4 gold.

(2) That the English sovereign, or an Indian coin of similar weight and fineness should be made legal tender in India.

(3) That gold certificates should be issued on the basis of Rs. 15 to the sovereign against gold held in reserve in India. My Committee consider that for the first few years after the country has gone over to a true gold standard, it will be necessary to build up an adequate gold reserve, and in order to prevent the possibility of any due raid on the gold reserve during these years it should not be compulsory to make payment against gold certificates in gold coin. At the same time Government should declare that the ultimate object would be to meet all payments against gold certificates in gold currency.

(4) Subject to the issue of temporary emergency currency no further issues of rupee notes (in contra-distinction to gold certificates) should be ssade, and no further minting of silver rupees should be made

(5) It should be the aim of Government to withdraw gradually the notes now issued against silver backing in not more than ten years, and to replace them with gold certificates. At the end of that time it will be necessary to decide the amount against which silver rupees should be accepted as legal tender.

(6) That the sale of Council Bills should be restricted to the actual needs of the Secretary of State for the financial year in which the sales are made.

(7) The control of the note issue should be handed over to the Imperial Bank of India with definite regulations regarding its expansion and contraction. The present method of control has led to suspicion, unfounded or otherwise, that the Government of India have been guilty of manipulations which might possibly have been to the benefit of Government revenues, but have adversely affected the interests of the great mass of the population of this country. By a traansference of their powers, under definite rules, to the Imperial Bank, this suspicion would be removed.

(8) That the whole of the remittance operations of the Government of India should be entrusted to the Imperial Bank. These transactions are essentially Banking transactions, and should be conducted through the usual agency.

### EFFECT UPON COTTON INDUSTRY.

After pointing out how if the gold value of the rupee is fixed at 1/6 instead of at 1/4, the purchasing power of the general population would be decreased, the Committee go on to refer to the effect of such a rate upon the cotton industry of India. The Committee says:—

With the rupee fixed at 1/6 gold instead of 1/4 the general population of the country would have a smaller balance left over after paying interest, rent and land revenue, and this means that they would be unable to pay the prices for cloth which they could previously afford. This also means that not only will the demand for Indian mill-made cloth decrease, but that prices would have to be reduced to meet the decreased purchasing power of the general population.

The decrease in the price of the Indian mill-made cloth would, however, be made doubly certain owing to the fact that the price at which it is possible to import Japanese and other foreign cloth would be automatically reduced by 12 1/2 per cent. or round about this figure.

Let us examine what this means to the mills of Bombay, who are to-day faced with the problem of reducing the cost of cloth by 12 1/2 per cent and will continue to be faced with these difficulties if the rupee is kept at 1/6 gold.

To reduce the price of cloth by 12 1/2 per cent, the manufacturer has to reduce every one of his cost items by that percentage. In many cases this is impossible because the prices paid for labour cannot easily be reduced and the cost of power, depreciation, interest, charges, rates taxes and insurance will remain the same or be increased.

The net result of this is that, where the full force of foreign competition exists (Bombay) if the rupee is fixed at 1/6 gold, many mills will eventually be forced into liquidation unless the import duty on cotton piecegoods were increased and even if the import duty were increased, it would not help the textile industry so much as would fixation of 1/4 gold owing to the decreased demand for cloth caused by the lesser rupee income of the agricultural population.

### EFFECT ON EXPORT TRADE.

So far mention has only been made on the effect which a 1/6 rupee would have upon the home trade of the Bombay Cotton Mill Industry, but it should also be realised that it would have an equally severe effect upon the export trade because if the gold value of the rupee is made higher than has previously been the case, it means that the cost of producing a given quality of yarn or cloth in terms of gold, which is the standard by which world prices are measured, would be correspondingly increased.

If, therefore, India found it unprofitable to attempt to build up an export trade when the Rupee was equivalent to 1/4 gold, it would be impossible to build up such a trade, (which is becoming increasingly necessary), without very substantial help from Government if the value of the rupee was fixed at 1/6. It has been stated by the Finance Minister that the increase in the sterling value of the Rupee during recent years has been due to natural causes and that there has been no manipulation by Government, but my Committee are inclined to think that this statement cannot be borne out in view of the fact that there has been an insufficiently great increase in currency to meet the increased requirements of the industry and agriculture caused by the general high level of world prices and the increase in population. As long as the 2 gold to the rupee ratio remains in the coinage and currency acts of the country, the free importation of gold into India will be retarded and there will be a tendency for the sterling value of the rupee to rise until it finally reaches the 2 point since this 2 ratio effectively prevents the importation of sovereigns into India for use as currency inasmuch as according to the Currency and Coinage Acts, a sovereign is equivalent in value to Rs 10 only.

Had the pre-war ratio of Rs. 15 to the sovereign been retained, gold would have flowed into India owing to the favourable balance of trade and would have been to a very large extent put into circulation as currency and would moreover have effectively maintained the value of the rupee at 1/4.

# BOMBAY ARTISTS.

## MR. K. H. VAKIL'S SERVICES APPRECIATED.

On Saturday members of the Art Society of India met at the Society's rooms to accord a hearty send-off to Mr. K. H. Vakil who is shortly leaving Bombay to enlist support for the proposals for the practical encouragement of Indian Art embodied in the Prize of Delhi Scheme.

Mr. Parendekar in proposing Mr. Mahatre to the chair said that he was as their president, the right person to convey their good wishes to the guest of the evening.

Mr. Ketkar endorsed Mr. Parendekar's sentiments and requested Mr. Mahatre to take the chair.

Mr. Mahatre in thanking the members for their kind regards said that they knew they had met that evening to express their appreciation of the services of one who met them that evening as their guest. He preferred, he said, to speak after they had listened to what their guest had to say. He then requested Mr. Vakil to address the gathering. Mr. Vakil said:—

### ARTISTIC CONQUESTS.

I am, I assure you, conscious of the honour you offer me to-day—I am also conscious of the feeling that I do not fully deserve it. I am eager to win it by more strenuous and steadfast work. And, I would not have accepted it were it not for the fact that I consider it a duty also to do so. I am leaving Bombay for Calcutta and other places on a mission whose importance it is needless to mention to you. It is because I feel the urgency of the message of hope and friendship from you to our colleagues and comrades on the other side of the country that I have willingly undertaken to act as your messenger. We are, all of us, in every part of the country, beginning to be conscious of the future, that is certain of Indian Art. True, the chapters of our artistic conquests in the past are being just opened, most of them are yet unwritten. But we have even now sufficient of the wealth revealed to us to make us realise the inexhaustible range and vitality of the artistic faculties inherent in us. Our past achievements in art are being, as they should be, gradually examined and estimated. The judgment of the competent world gives us hope, confirms our faith. But that is not enough. The achievements should inspire us for further and greater achievements The widening interest in art is a guarantee for those achievements. But it will not be a guarantee if we allow it to be diffused on the one hand or sterilised into dead uniformity on the other. It must be regulated by definite well-planned actions and objectives. The rich diversity manifest in the inherent talents and artistic heritage in the different provinces must, as it will, in due course find its legitimate outlet and expression. And it must ultimately reach the evolution towards the artistic synthesis which we all seek as as a truly national mode of artistic expression and interpretation. We hear some time of the one and some time of the other of the many forces we have to direct towards that ultimate synthesis. The apparent conflict in aims and ideals, in method and means, in technique and treatment is inevitable, not unfortunate The conflict is, moreover, more apparent than real. We have only begun to this dispassionately of our artistic needs. We have not yet completed the survey of the conditions which would satisfy those needs. Attempts to divert these apparently contending forces along artificial channels, along the lines laid down by western conditions or what is worse still by western labels, are positively injurious for an unfettered growth of a rich, free vital, national art.

### SINCERITY AND HONEST WORKMANSHIP.

"There is one quality" continued Mr. Vakil "about which every artist could be certain, one quality about which no one could mislead him. That is the quality of sincerity, of honest workmanship. The loyality to the vision as he realises it, the integrity of the method and means he employs for its interpretation, these are the indispensible requirements for the true artist. Neither imperfect tools nor a hazy vision will enable him to qualify for his high mission. No artist can create a masterpiece that he does not find in his heart. And, the nearer he is to the vision from that region the nearer he will be to the effective and honest workmanship essential for its interpretation. But the artist must get his tools. He must be free from extraneous difficulties and obstacles. We cannot perhaps at present do more than that. And, if the new interest in art is to acquire national importance, if it is to spread itself as a national movement for well-planned advancement of Indian art, it must face the difficulties and the obstacles which are a common misfortune for the nation. The facilities in art instruction and employment have been condemned as inadequate if not altogether mistaken. We have got to provide those facilities. These facilities are urgently needed by every part and province of the country. Every province must therefore combine to demand these common facilities. We cannot have a nation-wide movement if we cannot have the demands, opportunities and inspiration essential for the growing art-consciousness of the country on a scale truly nation-wide. Where is the civilised country conscious of its artistic wealth that has treated with such flippancy a question of such national importance as the future of its artists? The Prize of Delhi Scheme by demanding the institution of a system of scholarship at the central institute in Delhi is demanding no more than the minimum that would secure for the students in painting architecture, sculpture and the art crafts the facilities they urgently need. But even that minimum is not forthcoming. Whereas the Government, without a whisper of protest from those who have hitherto chosen to guide us, is ready and willing to oblige an architect or two who presume to "stimulate the arts throughout India" by a secret Scheme which would ensure for us, for God knows how many centuries, the control of "experts" often understanding superficial in knowledge and totally bereft of the insight which can grasp the fundamentals of a national movement in art."

### NOT A FAIR-WEATHER FRIEND.

Mr. Fernandes said he was not that evening inclined to mince matters. They had recently heard of people interested in Indian art whose interest was, as it were suddenly sprung upon them. They had their ideas. So had everybody. They had their fair-weather friends. And, the cold-weather tourists. They had recently heard of the many things Mr. North, the specialist who had arrived recently, liked. They had heard of the greater number of things he disliked And, they had also heard that the gentleman, the authority from England, who told them not to distinguish between the arts, applied and fine, was precisely the gentleman who, when he was told about Indian wood-carving reduced it to a "craft." The contradiction was he said apparent. They were not the people who could understand the things they found. Mr. Fyzee Rahamin was another of the authorities. He was asked by the speaker to give him some idea of what precisely he meant by Indian Art. The speaker was told to go to Baroda. He was afraid Mr. Fyzee Rahamin himself would be unwilling to paint what he found at Baroda. If these men were eager to propound their ideas they had to, he said, work them out. As regards Calcutta, they must point out that Calcutta had until then remained indifferent to Bombay. But he hoped on a question of such national importance as that of practical encouragement of Indian art Calcutta would be more favourably inclined. Mr. Vakil had fought for their rights, worked for them. He should, he concluded, "tell Calcutta we are soldiers."

### A CONSTANT FIGHTER.

Mr. Mahatre said that Mr. Vakil was not an unknown figure to them. They knew the change ever since he began taking interest in their work and difficulties. His continuous work for them, his constant fight for them, was a reminder to them of what they themselves had left undone. He was right. The artists must combine and remain on the alert for their rights. They had to work, find the inspiration in their daily life and the beautiful customs like "Rangoli" and the possibilities for colour and the interpretation of the old forms of drapery remained to be understood and revived. He wished Mr. Vakil on behalf of the artists present there success in his great mission. The mission was of national importance. And, the common work required the combined help of all. He therefore requested Mr. Vakil to convey their greetings to their colleagues on the other side of the country, convey their message of hope and friendship.

Mr. Phadke disagreed with Mr. Vakil. Mr. Vakil had not been offered the honour. He had earned it. The meeting terminated with the usual refreshment and garlanding.

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To meet the demand of the Hindu English knowing public, "The Widows' Champion" (Vidhva Sahaik), an English monthly organ of the Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha, Lahore, will be started from January, 1926, the first number appearing on the 30th January, 1926.

## MR. STANLEY BALDWIN.

A portrait in bronze by Mrs. Hilton Young, the eminent London sculptor and wife of the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency. Some more photographs of her work will appear in our issue of Sunday next.

## ON TOUR TO S. INDIA.

Dr. Rutherford, a member of the Advisory Board of the British Labour Party and an ex-M.P., who is on a tour to South India.

# GIVE UP COMMUNAL STRIFE.

## SARDAR MAJITHIA'S PARTING MESSAGE TO COUNCILLORS.

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to-day handsome tributes were paid to the valuable services rendered by Sir John Maynard and Sardar Sunder Sing Majithia, retiring Executive Councillors by all sections of the House led by Raj Sahib Chaudhri Choturam, Minister for Agriculture. In bidding god speed to Sir John Maynard Choudhri Choturam hoped that when the question of further powers to the people of this country arose Sir John's sympathy and help would be with them and if the question of provincial autonomy came to be discussed they might count upon his help to the full and the Punjab through his help would be amongst the first to get it.

Replying Sir John Maynard said he was going away with the feeling that this young parliament was really launched on a career which might be and which would be of value to the province.

Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia said as a Sikh in the Council he kept his religion between himself and his God. He thought officials and non-officials must work together hand in hand for the uplift of the province and its people and a good deal of communal strife that was visible to-day would come to an end if the temptation of loaves and fishes were given up.—A. P.

# JOURNALISM IN INDIA.

## A MISSION.

The "Leader" writes:—

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, speaking at a meeting in Bombbay on journalism in India, said that one of the most interesting yet saddening duties that he had to perform was to interview highly qualified young men aspiring to be journalists. More often than not it was his painful duty to damp their ardour by destroying their illusions about the rewards of journalism reckoned in money. It is the painful duty of most editors to come across talented young men eager to adopt journalism as a profession but who after a short acquaintance with the work seek scope for the employment of their talents in other walks of life. Long hours of work and inadequate remuneration cool the enthusiasm of many. Fortunately or unfortunately, journalism is yet a mission in India, not a profession. The remuneratin mtny not be adequate, but for men and women of convictions who want to work for the liberation of the country journalism affords great opportunities for patriotic service.

# BARODA MAHARANI HIGH SCHOOL BOARDING HOUSE.

The opening of the Manarani High School Boarding House at Baroda has removed one great inconvenience for boarding purposes experienced by the parents of girls studying in Baroda.

The boarding house is open to students of any caste or creed attending the Maharani High School or Baroda College. The boarding house is under the general supervision of the Principal of the Maharani High School, and under the immediate care of Miss Pritabai Chitre, Lady Superintendent, assisted by Mrs. Saraswatibai Damle, teacher in the High School. Every care is taken that each student may practise her own religious observances, and social customs. The Baroda subjects shall be free of such charges for five years from the opening of the boarding house. For others the charges are as follows:—Re. 1 p.m. for High School girls, sharing general dormitories and studies. Rs. 3 p.m. for Matriculation or College girls sharing a special study-bed-soom, (if desired). Rs. 5 p.m. for a private study-bed-room (as far as available). These charges do not include extra services for dhobing etc. Students can arrange for such with the Lady Superintendent on payment of the necessary charges. The ordinary diet is vejetarian and is of the best quality. The cost is divided equally among all who share it whether students or staff. All accounts will be settled monthly. Those present for less than four consecutive days in the

All correspondence is under the supervision of the Lady Superintendent. Visitors will be admitted to see the High School students only with permission from the guardians of the latter. Guardians are asked to give to the Lady Superintendent a list of approved visitors and correspondents. Boards will be allowed to visit friends or relatives during the term time only with the express permission of the Lady Superintendent. An escort approved by the Lady Soperintendent must in such cases be provided by the guardians. Such visiting should be sparingly indulged in.

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Among the passengers due to arrive in Bombay by the P. and O. "Rawalpindi" on Friday next, the 18th instant, are:—Sir Dhunjibhoy and Lady Bomanji, Sir Francis Couchman, Sir Alexander Gibb, Sir Malcolm Hogg, Rt. Hon. Geo. Lambert, P.C., Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, Sir Harold Reckitt, Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon and Lady Simon, Sir Thomas and Lady Strangman and H. H. the Rajkumar of Vizianagram.

(Continued from Column 6.)

international struggle for existence, strength and life shall be sought by us only in the modes of modern civilisation. We should create new laws and new lawyers who will satisfy our needs and conform with our new mentality. We will bring into being new laws and will uproot the old basis of our jurisprudence. To-day we found an institution which shall rear up a new generation of lawyers."

# PRESIDENT FOR LIFE?

## THE PERSIAN REVOLUTION

## NEW LAWYERS FOR TURKEY.

(From Our Correspondent)

STAMBOUL, Nov. 17.

The people of Kastamuni Vilayet have sent a memorial to the Grand National Assembly at Angora, requesting it to effect such modifications in the Constitution, as would allow Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, to be made the life-President of the Turkish Republic for his meritorious services to the nation.

The trend of events in Turkey would show that such a proposal was long over-due; and that it came very late in the day. The Grand National Assembly, as at present constituted, is sure to accept such a proposal; for Ghazi Pasha's Party commands an overwhelming majority in the House. But two important questions arise in the mind of an observer viz: "Is the Assembly competent to make this change in the Constitution"? "Will Ghazi Pasha himself agree to become a Life-President?" The present Constitution is immutable, unless the Assembly proposing a change is dissolved and a Constituent Assembly elected through a general election in which the proposed amendment of the Constitution is put as a clear issue before the country, is called into being to pronounce the judgment of the nation on the amendment. The Ghazi Pasha is not expected to accept the presidentship of the Republic for life, for he is sure of his re-election not only for the second time but even the third time. For a hero like him, it is not too much to reject such an honour as Presidentship for life. And it would be better for him not to accept it.

### PERSIAN REVOLUTION AND TURKEY.

The news of the overthrow of the Kajar dynasty was received here, as it should be received by all the well-wishers of Persia, with enthusiasm and satisfaction mingled with hopefulness. The removal of the autocratic family-rule from one more Islamic country whose destinies have been held in their strangling grasp by the absentee-rulers, strengthens the Republican regime in Turkey and inspires other Moslem people to take the administration of their affairs from out of the hands of irresponsible hereditary kings. In spite of the sincere sympathy which Turkey feels for the present "Strong man of Persia," in his arduous task, some pessimistic doubt prevails here regarding the prospect of his success. The pessimism arises from two reasons according to the "Hakimiet-i-Millie" of Angora, viz. (1) The psychology of the majority of the present-day leaders of Persia. All of them with the exception of an extremely few persons are either Anglophile or Russophile; hardly anyone of them is "Persophile", that is, a true lover of Persia and a patriot in the right sense who aims at the uplift of his nation without the help of either of the "two strong and greedy neighbours." (2) The social and economical structure of the Persian Society in which big landlords (Khans and Zemindars) enjoy the dominating influence on account of their feudal rights. These big land-proprietors not only own their lands but hold sway over the lives of their tenants and constitute a "State within the State." Proud of their noble birth, they will not meekly bow down before Riza Khan, a man only lately risen from the ranks of the Army. No doubt Persia presents the example of Nadir Shah and Fateh Alikhan who, like Riza Khan, were originally obscure persons. But, the paper says, those days are gone. At that time neither Persian finances were in such a chaos nor the Persian Army so weak as to-day, nor was she then confronted with such two "powerful, but unfriendly neighbours" as she has to-day who lie in wait for their opportunity. This article is signed by Agha Ougli Ahmed Bey of Baku.

Turkey has officially recognised the present regime of Persia.

### NEW FINANCIAL BILLS.

The Government propose to bring before the Assembly seven new Financial Bills in order to find new sources of revenue for meeting the outlay on various public works and the payment of old debts—a question which is sure to be faced sooner or later. The Bills have already been handed over to the Financial Committee of the Assembly for a thorough consideration before being presented to the Assembly. Two of these Bills are very important viz. (1) Income-tax Bill, (2) Poll-tax Bill. The general principle underlying the Bills seems to be the same as is now-a-days, being advocated by the present Cabinet of M. Painleve. All incomes except those of inhabitants of small Turkish villages, land labourers, factory workers, (drawing a certain minimum) literary writers, village school teachers and such other persons with small emoluments, shall be liable to a progressive income-tax. All business firms (native and foreign) shall pay their due share to the public treasury.

Poll-tax will be collected from all Turkish citizens (men and women) above 18 years and below 60 years of age. Those living in bigger towns will pay a larger sum annually. Foreigners living in Turkey for more than six months will also be liable to pay this tax. Twenty million Turkish Liras (8.5 Liras eq. 1£) have been levied upon Kurdistan as a punitive-tax to be realised in twenty years, in order to pay up the expenses of the expeditionary force which crushed the Kurdish Revolt. Kerosine oil and beer are to be sold under State monopoly like tobacco for increasing the revenue.

### THE LAW COLLEGE AT ANGORA.

While opening the new Law College at Angora, which will prepare lawyers "in the spirit of the Turkish Revolution", the Ghazi Pasha in the course of his inaugural speech said:—

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(Continued in Column 5.)

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Wednesday November, 8, 1899. Page 3.

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## PLIGHT OF MEDINA.

### A REFUGEE'S EXPERIENCE.

The "Khilafat" publishes a letter brought by a Frontier immigrant to Medina who has, with his wife been brought back to India by the Captain of S .S. "Jahangir" on the recommendation of the Khilafat Delegation. This man, Elahi Baksh Khan Bluch, came with Moulana Zafar Ali Khan's letter to Moulana Shaukat Ali. He has been sent back to his home by the Central Khilafat Committee. He had been residing in Medina for the last four years, being a carpenter he made boxes and intended to spend his whole life there.

In Medina he married a Medinite lady and recently with great difficulty found his way to Rabigh. His story makes a very pathetic reading. For the last three years according to him the people of Medina are in great distress as Sheriff Husain's tyranies and Beduin's looting stopped all pilgrim's caravans.

When Ibn Saud occupied Mecca prices in Medina also went up and later Amir Ali's officers in Medina heavily taxed the people with the result that the traders and poor people began to migrate to Mecca. Thereupon the Sherifian officers ordered that camels laden with goods and merchandise might enter Medina but nobody would be allowed to go away. Even then the people slipped away silently. Some people even wrote letters to Sultan Ibn Saud and in case these letters were intercepted the writers were imprisoned. From Mecca letters the people learnt that if they reached Rabigh safely they could get easily to Mecca. During the last pilgrimage season some people wanted to go on pilgrimage but they were prevented from doing so. After Haj season they knew that many Indian pilgrims came to Mecca; consequently some 600 of Indians applied to the officer to allow them to leave Medina. He replied that they might go either by rail via Syria or via Yembu, but in no case would they be allowed to take luggage or property. Consequently a few having sufficient money for Amman left but none knows about their fate, others remained there.

PROPHET'S TOMB UNTOUCHED

On 12th Muharram when it was known that Ibn Saud was going to invade Medina all the citizens of Medina advised the Sherifian officers to surrender the city. Thereupon the latter grew angry and threatened that persons seeking for peace would be severely punished. On the 13th Muharram the Sherif's officers began to bombard the date-palm-groves of Ayun seeing the approach of Sultan's army. There was bombardment as well as machine-gunning from Sherifian sides near the gates. All the city gates were closed on 29th Muharram. The bombardment was severe but tomb of Syedena Hamza sustained no injuries nor were the domes of Jannat-ul Baki (famous grave-yard of Medina) injured. As for the holy Prophet's tomb it is within the Prophet's Mosque where it is impossible to be touched by a rifle-shot. It is also in safe and sound condition wholly free from every sort of defecration. In the month of Safar the Sultan made no attack but surrounded the city with the result that one and a half seer wheat was sold for Rs. 6 and seven dates for -/1/-, 1/16 seers of tea for 1/4/- and one seer sugar for 1/8/-. Many persons died of starvation. People wanted to go out of city but could not. In the end of the month only neighbouring Beduins were allowed to leave Medina but their property was confiscated. At this time the people came to know that Sultan Ibn Saud had established a market at a distance of three miles from Ayun garden and commodities were cheap there; the people again insisted on going out and only 800 were allowed to go away.

On 8th Rabi-ul-awal three trains loaded with grain arrived from Syria. Of this grain some was for distribution among the poor and rest for sale. The Sherifian Government took one-tenth of the stock and of the rest it purchased half on credit. The grain for distribution among the poor was also divided and purchased by wealthy people and the poor men remained as they were. After many attempts Elahi Buksh succeeded in arranging with certain camel drivers to take him and his wife out of Medina and at night time they departed but at a distance of two miles out of Medina Beduins attacked them. Elahi Buksh was separated from his wife and finally reached Sultan Ibn Saud's camp. Sultan's officer Ameer Ebrahim on hearing of his condition helped him in finding out some of the looted goods and after three days' search he was fortunate enough to meet again his wife who had run back along with camel drivers on the night of plunder to Medina. It was on the third day that she could again set out to seek her husband and went direct to Ameer Ebrahim who sent her to him.

Ameer Ebrahim treats the people of Medina very kindly and distributes daily three seers of Khajur per head, when Elahi Baksh desired to be sent back to India the Ameer gave him ten seers of dates as passage food and a passport to Rabigh that none might interfere. They reached Rabigh safely. At Rabigh we met the Indian Hediaz Deputation where Moulana Zafar Ali Khan gave them letters of recommendation to the Captain of S. S. "Jahangir" and Moulana Shaukat Ali and the Captain brought them comfortably to Bombay." From Bombay they were sent to their native place, Dera Ghazi Khan by Central Khilafat Committee.

## BOMBAY TELEPHONE SERVICE.

### OPPOSITION TO MESSAGE RATE SYSTEM.

The following letter was addressed on 9-12-25 by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, re: proposed message rate system in the Bombay Telephones:

I am directed by my Committee to lay before you their views on the application of the Telephone Company for permission to change their present system of charging for telephone service and adopt the message rate system.

When the proposals were first brought to the notice of this Chamber by the Telephone Company, my Committee went very thoroughly into the whole question and came to the conclusion that there was no justification for the proposed changes, and have expressed their reasons for coming to such conclusion in a letter dated 30th September, No. T.1381 to the Telephone Company of which I beg to attach a copy herewith.

It will be seen from this letter that the principal ground on which the Telephone Company asks to be allowed to levy much higher charges from the public (because this is what it amounts to) is their inability to pay an adequate dividend on their book capital. However, as will be clearly seen from our letter to the Telephone Company above referred the troubles of the Company, such as they are, are really due to the following causes:—

(1) Over-estimation of the demand and consequent laying down of much larger plant than could be profitably utilised; (2) Very high cost of installation on account of the high prices that still prevailed 3-4 years ago; (3) Wrong capitalisation; the largest part of the new capital required for changing over to the automatic system being found not by shares but by debentures; and (4) Last and perhaps the worst feature of the whole thing—heavy watering of their ordinary capital by which those who held one ordinary share in 1920 were given as much as three and one-fourth shares in the re-organized company.

My Committee are quite aware that similar mistakes have been made by many other companies during the war and post-war boom periods and their shareholders have had to go without any dividends for years and many of them have also had to re-adjust their capital so that it may be more in accord with present costs and present earning capacity. Whether the Telephone Company should re-adjust its capital or not is its own affair but my Committee think it preposterous for the Company to ask the public to pay for its mistakes of the boom period.

As has been shown in that of the 30th September, the rates now charged are much higher than the pre-war rates and a good deal higher than what is justified by even the higher price level. And, even at the far lower pre-war rates the Company was paying very handsome dividends and was able to build up large reserves. Their present plight is solely due to the fact, that they are unable to dispose of the whole of the connections they have now available for service, but this position is not singular and is shared by dozens of concerns in other lines of activity.

Again, as has been shown in the same letter, the dividend they are able to pay to-day with one-third of their lines not in service gives a good return on the real capital put in and only looks small on the bloated figure of watered capital. The same letter also shows that as soon as the remaining lines are taken up, the Company will be able to pay a handsome dividend even on this bloated figure of ordinary capital. There has been a steady progress in the use of telephones in the last twenty years, and my Committee have no doubt, that as soon as the clouds of depression now hanging over the trade and industry of this City are lifted, the remaining lines of the Company will also be taken up. My Committee have in their letter suggested several ways in which the public could be induced to take fresh lines, and they are of opinion, that the Telephone Company could do a good deal more in this direction than they are doing at present. For instance they could call applications, and whenever there are two or more applications, received from occupants within the limits of distance, the Company could either give the lines right away to both or put the two into communications. At present there is no means by which applicants can find who else within their zone requires a party line. The Company will my Committee believe, be able to dispose of all its lines in this and similar ways, and in the meantime it should consider itself lucky that it is able to earn a steadily increasing income even in these times of heavy depression. There is, however, no justification in their demand to be allowed to exploit the pockets of the public to make partly for this depression, and partly for their own mistakes and miscalculations, and my Committee would very strongly urge that their application for a change to the message rate system should not be entertained by the Government, as it will mean a very serious and additional burden on trade and industry.

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A Patna message says:—The Director of Public Health reports that owing to the prevalence of epidemic malaria in Orissa for the alleviation of which Government has already made grants to the district Boards of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore arrangements have been made by Government to obtain a special supply of over a thousand pounds of cinchona Febrifuge.—A. P.

## POONA LETTER.

### FERGUSSON COLLEGE MUDDLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 14.

The Fergusson College affair has not yet ended completely. The embers are still there, though a heap of ashes is sought to be thrown over them and there is no knowing when they would blaze up again. The Governing Body met and dispersed and came to a certain decision with respect to the disciplinary action taken against some students and also the connection of students' gathering and the college anniversary. As a matter of fact the Principal ought to have taken the decision of the Governing Body with good grace and withdrawn the punishment given to the defaulting students. But he is a past master in the art of 'diplomacy' and by dint of that unenviable quality he turned astutely the letter of regret sent by students to the Governing Body in connection with their assault on the "Times" correspondent into an expression of regret for their misconduct; as Mr. Kanitkar calls it, and accordingly he has put a notice on the boards that the students having expressed regret he too has withdrawn the sentences passed against the offenders. Students have strongly objected to this sort of trick played against them and it is expected that they will not remain quiet over the notice. In the meanwhile past students of the College are going to agitate for Mr. Kanitkar's resignation of his principalship. The sympathy of the whole student-world and the general public are entirely with them and even some of the life-members of the D. E. Society are against Principal Kanitkar. Though temporarily the present controversy may be patched up such hitches are bound to rear their heads off and on during the rest of his principalship. His installation as Principal was a signal for such ugly and unseemly happenings; already the dignity of the College and the Principal's chair which Dr. Paranjpye so befittingly filled has gone; love for the College is going down; the staff is embittered and sore over the behaviour of the Principal and it appears that the resignation of the present incumbent and the reinstatement of the worthy Dr. Paranjpye is the only remedy to establish the College again in the affections of the students and the general public.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The most important topic that was discussed in the local Municipality in its yesterday's meeting was that of the reception to the Bombay University Corps. Last year when Mr. Kelkar was the President the Municipality passed a resolution requesting the military authorities to permit them to give a public reception to the University Corps when they camp at Pashan near Poona. The request was not then granted for want of time. This year the Municipality repeated the same resolution and informed the authorities of the same quite in time. A reply to the resolution was read out in the Municipal meeting yesterday. It says that it is against the interests of the Corps to hold such a public reception in their honour. It also says that the City Fathers should themselves go to the camp and see the life of the students there. The reasons given by the General Officer Commanding were not approved of by the meeting. The purpose of the Municipality was to bring the public and the I. T. F. in a line and educate the public by such annual ceremonies. But the Military authorities have chosen to turn their back upon the occasion. It is for some member of the Legislative Assembly to put a question and ask for more information in the matter.

In the same meeting Mr. Chandrachud came forward with a strange and reactionary proposal. It was to abolish the Revision Committee and appoint retired Mamlatdar or such other officer to do the work. Dr. Phatak and Mr. D. V. Gokhale opposed the proposition as it would lead to harassment of house-owners. Dr. Phatak said he was reminded of the days of 1818 when there was no proper administration and when people thought British Raj was better than no Raj. The acceptance of the proposition was a surrender of the rights of the City Fathers and also an admission of failure on their part. The speeches of Messrs. Gokhale and Phatak turned the scale and the resolution was thrown out. The Municipality gave Rs. 1,800 to the Ayurvedic Hospital conducted by the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya. The Municipality has become a tame body after the storms of the Phule controversy. Some of the grants sanctioned duly by the School Board and the General Body have not yet been given. For example, the sum of Rs. 200 p. m. sanctioned for the schools of untouchables managed by Mr. S. M. Mate has not yet been donated and the schools remain closed even now as during almost the past six or seven months.

The general political atmosphere is absolutely quiet, but for weekly writings in the Marathi papers. It seems that the Congress parties are waiting for the Congress decision. Mr. N. C. Kelkar and others will start for Cawnpore on the 22nd to reach there on the 24th for the meeting of the A. I. C. C. As the question of Responsive Cooperation is to be brought forth there prominently for discussion it is expected that most of the Maharashtriyan members on the A. I. C. C. and ordinary delegates will go to Cawnpore.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha Bhai Paramanand delivered a Hindi address on Hindu organization, in Shivaji Mandir last Wednesday under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar.

The Arogya Mandal is arranging lectures in the various parts of the city on pure milk, and such other sanitary subjects.

The anniversary and the gathering of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya, is being celebrated for two days on Saturday and Sunday. Prof. R. D. Ranade is to deliver the address.

**Good Morning!**

Do *you* like getting up in the morning? No doubt you find it nicer to stay in bed. And how do you feel when you are out of bed? Are you brimful of health and vigour and glad to be alive? If not there's something wrong—and that "something" is your liver.

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## INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

### STATISTICAL EXAMINATION REVEALS DECLINE.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Mr. S. G. Warty read a paper a few days ago on "Indian Trade and Industry: A Study in Recent Figures" at the Servants of India Society Hall, Principal Tannan of the Sydenham College of Commerce presiding.

Mr. Warty proposed to examine trade figures of recent years to see if they indicated any progress of India as a manufacturing country. He referred in this connection to a similar study of Indian industrial progress during the period from 1878-79 to 1892-93, contained in a paper read by the late Mr. Justice Ranade in 1893, and based on an interpretation of trade statistics. The study was carried up to 1907-08 by Prof. V. G. Kale of the Fergusson College, and Mr. Warty proposed to bring it up to date. The period of examination taken by Mr. Warty was therefore the one between 1907-08 and 1924-25. Following the late Mr. Ranade, Mr. Warty applied five tests to arrive at some results. The first test consisted of in the increase in the exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods. These during the period 1907-08 to 1924-25 increased absolutely from Rs. 39 crores to Rs. 84 crores, or by an annual increment of 12 1/2 per cent. The percentage of annual increment in the period from 1878/79 to 1892-93 examined by Mr. Ranade was 15 and in the next period up to 1907-08 was 9; there seemed therefore some improvement in the period from 1907-08 to 1924-25 i.e., the third period, compared to the preceding period. But this, Mr. Warty regarded only as nominal because the prices of manufactured goods had gone up abnormally.

The second test consisted in the proportional decrease in the exports of raw produce, thereby showing that a larger proportion was being utilised in the country for purpose of manufacture. The results of the application of this test were that, while in the first period (878-79 to 1892-93) the annual percentage of increase in the exports of raw produce was 3 as against the percentage of 15 in the case of manufactured goods which was a clear sign of industrial progress, and in the second period (1892-93 to 1907-08) it was 4 against 9, in the third period under examination it was 13 against 12½. Mr. Warty considered this not a good sign, and even thought that the position appeared to be serious, especially as the increase in the price of raw produce was not so high as in the case of manufactured goods.

The application of the third test also gave similar results. This test consisted in the percentage of the increase in the imports of manufactured goods being less than that in the case of manufactured exports. In the first two periods, these were 2.8 against 15 and 6.2 against 9 respectively, but in the third period were 16½ against 12½, indicating thereby a certain set-back in industrial advance. The fourth test consisting in the increased imports of raw produce for manufacture in India, pointed in the same direction. While in the first two periods, the percentages of annual increase were 6 and 8½ respectively, in the third period there was not only no increase, but there was an absolute decline of 5 per cent.

Lastly, the fifth test which consisted in the proportion of manufactured goods in the imports and exports, gave equally unsatisfactory results. In 1878-79, the proportion of manufactured imports to total imports was 65 per cent., but declined to 57 per cent in 1892-93, and still further to 53 per cent. in 1907-08. In 1924-25 however, it stood at 75 per cent. Even after adjustment in regard to disproportionate prices, the proportion would seem to have increased. Similarly the proportion of manufactured exports to total exports which was 8 per cent in 1878-79, and risen to 16 per cent. in 1892-93 and still further improved to 22 per cent. in 1907-08, stood in 1924-25 at the latter figure only, showing no improvement whatever, indicating if at all some decline. Therefore after applying all these five tests, Mr. Warty thought that the results showed that India declined during the period as a manufalturing country.

It was rather unexpected, thought Mr. Warty, that this decline so far as was reflected in trade figures, would appear in period during which there seemed to be considerable industrial activity in India. The Swadeshi movement was in full swing, the War had given a strong impetus to Indian enterprise and everything seemed to point in the direction of industrial progress. It might be necessary, Mr. Warty suggested, that the results obtained may have to be qualified a great deal. This much at least could be said without hesitation, that what progress there was, was much slower than during the previous periods, which in itself was a sufficiently grave position. Mr. Warty next discussed the very anomalous position of India, that though she possessed a bulky foreign trade she was unable under present circumstances to reap the full advantages thereof. India has to make annual payments to foreign countries of about Rs. 26 crores in interest, Rs. 22 crores for shipping services, Rs. 9 crores on finance and insurance charges, and about Rs. 4 crores for miscellaneous items. These form invisible imports. On this account, the whole of the visible balance of trade in her favour is wiped out. Mr. Warty therefore, put in a plea for the early creation of a mercantile marine in India, and the establishment of Indian exchange banks. Mr. Warty lastly discussed certain new developments in Indian trade, especially the large export trade in cotton and the growing competition of Japan in the Indian market.

#### DISCUSSION.

A very interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper. Mr. Madon said that the paper did not lend itself to much discussion as there were very few controversial points therein. He, however, thought that some detailed investigations required to be made in connection with invisible imports, and he was not sure that the figures of Mr. Shirras were unchallengeable. He himself suggested certain very interesting puzzles for detailed study. Prof. Joshi was very frank in his remark and thought that the lecturer need not have taken resort to the elaborate method he has followed to estimate the progress of India as a manufacturing country. There was in his opinion a much simpler method, and that was to proceed on the basis of persons engaged in industry as against agriculture as found in census reports. Prof. Kaji on the other hand thought that the method suggested by Mr. Joshi was faultry and that the method followed by the lecturer was the better of the two. As the paper was highly statistical and as he had no advance copy to read, it was difficult for him to make any really valuable remarks. He referred to the difficulties of calculations in such matters and considered that even a slight mistake may lead to wrong results. Mr. Deole thought that the scope of the paper was not properly understood. It was a paper more suggestive than assertive, and should be taken in that light. Mr. Warty in reply thanked the speakers for their very frank comments and said that his was an humble attempt, and he claimed no infallibility. Trade statistics after all gave certain indications and he had himself made large allowances for errors. He thought the study may be persued by people having more time at their disposal.

The president thought the paper was really an important one; he specially referred to the need of having exchange banks in India to which the lectures had drawn pointed attention, and paid a tribute to the industry and ability of the lecturer. With a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, the meeting terminated.


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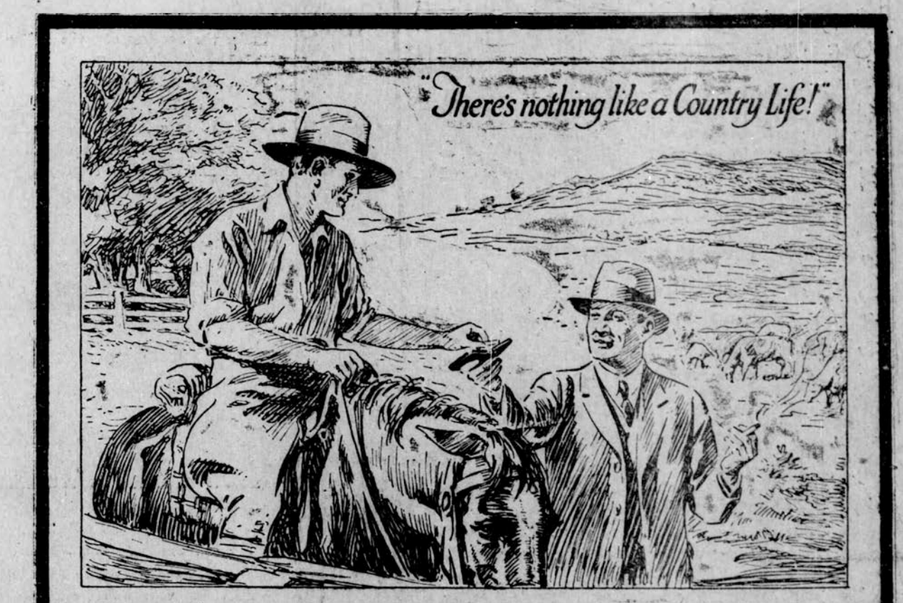


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